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PENNSYLVANIA FOR GRANT

THE STATE'S DELEGATION PLEDGED TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.

THE HARD STRUGGLE OF THE BLAINE MEN IN THE STATE CONVENTION—OVERPOWERED IN EVERY ATTACK—SENATOR CAMERON'S PLANS CARRIED OUT—THE DELEGATION TO ACT AS A UNIT.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—As has been from the first predicted in these dispatches, the State Convention of Pennsylvania Republicans, which met here to-day, has sent to the national meeting at Chicago a delegation pledged absolutely to the support of Gen. U. S. Grant, and instructed, upon all questions which may arise in that meeting, to vote as a unit. The methods by which this result was secured need not here be discussed. Senator Cameron and his friends claim, and most sensible people in Harrisburg believe, that in a country governed as is the American Union a minority must always submit to a majority. The friends of Grant in the convention had a clear majority of the delegates, and that majority has declared in favor of the renomination of the distinguished ex-President. The minority, a very powerful and respectable one, it must be confessed, opposed absolutely to Senator Cameron, professing devotion in all instances, and in most cases really devoted to Senator Blaine, has from the first rebelled with more or less warmth against the will of the majority, and to-night it is very freely claimed that the results obtained by that majority were due entirely to the personal efforts of machine leaders, with a powerful and well-drilled organization at their backs, and that what the minority calls the "apparent victory" won for Gen. Grant and Senator Cameron is in reality a moral defeat. Some of the Blaine men claim further, and with some show of reason, that they were defeated because of the miserable mismanagement of their canvass, and because several of those who professed to be Mr. Blaine's friends were really lukewarm in his support.

However all this may be, it is still a fact, beyond all dispute, that from the commencement of the campaign in Harrisburg, no apparent effort has been made by Grant's friends to unduly influence delegates. This statement can be made boldly, and in the face of the fact that it may not be credited by those who are opposed to the political management of Senator Cameron and his friends. For the past two days, it is true, the Pennsylvania Senator, by every personal influence which he could command, by personal appeal to delegates, and by assurances of personal if not political friendship in the future, had tried to win wavering and undecided delegates to his side. He is a politician. His political supremacy in Pennsylvania depended to a very large extent upon his ability to carry his point before the present State Convention, and, of course, he did everything he could to carry it. His opponents certainly did no less, and perhaps no more, and with this statement, which is the simple truth in regard to both parties, the question of what methods were employed to bring about results in the convention may be dismissed. Indeed, it is only just to say further, in regard to this subject, which will doubtless be much discussed, that the Blaine men held their own *to the last, from which fact it must be* concluded either that the Cameron men used no undue underhand or corrupt efforts to capture their opponents, or that there are in Pennsylvania from 100 to 113 active politicians, the last being the highest number of votes cast nominally in the Blaine interest, who are absolutely above reproach—above even the suspicion of corruption.

The convention was in every respect a strongly representative one. It was noticeable chiefly for the large number of young men who were delegates, and for the excellence of the speeches made in it. Immediately after the call to order, the question was raised by Mr. Wolfe, one of the Blaine delegates, who is principally worthy of notice as the bitterest enemy of Don Cameron in the State, as to who should be regarded as delegates, it being evident that there were more contests than were at first anticipated. The Chairman of the State Committee, a strong Cameron man, who for the moment presided, lost no time in deciding, in the Cameron interest, that only those whose names were on the regular roll, as made up by the State Committee, should be regarded as delegates. From this decision one of the minority made an appeal, to which no attention was paid, and then the first test vote of the day was had. Congressman Russell Errett, representing the Cameron interest, was nominated for temporary Chairman. The Hon. George V. Lawrence was put forward as the Blaine candidate for the same position. Errett was elected, receiving 158 votes to 92 votes cast for Mr. Lawrence. The speech of the Temporary Chairman was a short and exceedingly temperate one. He declared that to-day's convention opened another great struggle for the right—was the commencement of the national campaign of 1880. In taking her place at the head of the Republican column, he said that Pennsylvania witnessed the usual excitement which attended a definite expression of the will of the people of a great Commonwealth. While there might be difference, much difference, as to personal preferences, however, he was assured that all the Republicans of Pennsylvania would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder for the nominee of the Chicago Convention, no matter who he might be.

Quickly after this the usual routine of temporary organization was gone through with, and then, for a moment, it seemed as if the great fight of the day was about to be commenced. Mr. John Cessna, suddenly taking the floor, after the Committees on Organization and Resolutions had been appointed, moved a committee of nine delegates he named, subject to the approval of the convention, to select a list of delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and a list of Presidential Electors, such action to be taken after consultation with the delegates of the different Congressional districts. The last clause was intended as a sop to the feelings of the Blaine delegates, who were known to be bitterly opposed to the selection of national delegates by the majority of the convention. It was not accepted. Hardly had Mr. Cessna taken his seat, when Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, who was recognized as one of Blaine's most adroit friends, obtained the floor and moved the following substitute for the original resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be selected by the delegates from each Congressional district, whose duty it will be to report to the convention the names of four delegates at large to the National Convention, and two Electors at Large; that it shall be the duty of the committee to report also a list of district delegates to the National Convention, who are to be chosen by the delegates from the respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people thereof.

Immediately upon the reading of the substitute the delegates and spectators began to settle back into their seats, expecting that the anticipated contest was about to begin. They were mistaken. The majority was not yet ready. One of Cameron's leaders moved a recess for one hour, and it was carried without opposition. When the convention reassembled, the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, of course made in the interest of the majority, was agreed to without serious debate, and then Mr. Stewart, amid almost breathless silence, took the floor to support his amendment. Those who expected him to attack Don Cameron or Gen. Grant were mistaken. He displayed much good sense by confining his remarks to a straightforward advocacy of his amendment, on the ground that to the representatives of Congressional districts, and to them alone, belonged the right to select delegates to the National Convention, and that the State Convention was absolutely without power to interfere. Evidently quite well aware of [illegible] power, and [illegible] no occasion for speech-making, the Cameron side made no reply to Mr. Stewart, except upon the roll-call to defeat his amendment by a majority of 50 votes, and to adopt the original resolution.

From this point on it was evident that the Grant men were fully masters of the situation, and that any efforts which might be made by the majority to resist the unqualified indorsement of the distinguished ex-President and the adoption of the unit rule could only result in defeat. No sooner had Mr. Stewart's amendment been defeated than Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, who was known to be an immediate representative of Mr. Cameron, presented the following great bone of contention:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination, and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the convention.

The introduction of this resolution was the signal for a storm of applause, mingled with some hisses. An effort to give three cheers for James G. Blaine was loudly responded to from the galleries and from some of the delegates, and then Mr. Stone, one of the Blaine delegates, from Crawford County, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Herr's motion:

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the nomination of the Republican Party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby indorse and reaffirm the resolutions passed by our own State Convention, held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

The reading of this resolution again drew forth shouts, cheers, and hisses from the audience and delegates, and then, Mr. Herr obtaining the floor, the first speech of the day in favor of Gen. Grant and Senator Cameron was made. In supporting his resolution, he said, in substance, that he was surprised by the demonstration which had been made upon the announcement of his motion, and was assured that the hisses came from irresponsible persons who acted with preconceived determination to suppress the true sentiment of the convention. Continuing, the speaker declared that if he was not fully assured that his resolution was really and truthfully the sentiment of the convention, and the almost universal public sentiment of the State it would never have been presented by him. He believed that it truthfully represented the convictions of the convention and the people of Pennsylvania, and for that reason it had been presented. Mr. Herr then appealed to the members to properly represent the will of their constituents by passing the resolution, and at the same time doing honor to one who had once saved the nation from disruption by the bayonet, and who, ere long, if existing Southern sentiment continued to be applauded by Northern traitors, would have to be called upon once more to save the Union from disruption by fraudulent ballots.

At the conclusion of his speech, half a dozen Blaine men in hot haste jumped to their feet to reply. Gen. Albright, of Carbon, succeeded in obtaining the floor, and, in the course of a long speech, said that he did not believe that Gen. Grant was the only man who could fill the Presidential chair, or that it was advisable to nominate him at this time. "There are a number of men," he said, "who are in every way worthy to be the Presidential candidates of the Republican Party. Among them must be mentioned most prominently Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; John Sherman, of Ohio, and James G. Blaine, of Maine." It is a significant fact that the names of Washburne and Blaine were cheered, the first heartily and the last with much enthusiasm. Not one voice was raised or hand struck in applause of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is seeking by undue manipulations and by the exertion of his official power to force his way into the White House.

After Mr. Albright, several Blaine and anti-Cameron delegates took the floor and occupied the attention of the convention at great length. Gen. Koonts, of Somerset, who had made a contest for a seat and was ruled out by the Committee on the Delegates, and *who obtained the floor by being substituted for one of the regular members*, made what was, all things considered, the most violent harangue of the day. He had the bad taste, in denouncing Gen. Grant, to drag in the names of Gens. Belknap and Babcock, and declared that the ex-President was not favored by the Republican masses of Pennsylvania. Alluding to Don Cameron, he intimated that the only reason which could be assigned for the present attitude of certain politicians in Pennsylvania was the fact that Gen. Grant had made Don Cameron Secretary of War. Mr. Moreland, of Allegheny, for a moment interrupting the flood of anti-Cameron eloquence, spoke in most eulogistic terms of Gen. Grant, and then created a loud laugh at his own expense by inadvertently, and with much emphasis, exclaiming: "Upon the head of this man, this man who has been so highly honored by foreign princes and potentials, it is only just that we should place the crown."

After this ludicrous slip of the tongue, which was of course properly appreciated by the delegates, the anti-Grant speakers renewed the attack with increased vehemence. Mr. Darlington, of Chester, declared that Grant had no real following among the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stone, of Crawford, spoke to the same effect. Ex-State Senator Strong, of Tioga, an avowed Blaine man, but secretly in the interests of Mr. Cameron, moved to insert the name of James G. Blaine instead of U. S. Grant in the indorsement resolution, and then the somewhat famous Wolfe, of Union, who is a really good, although an exceedingly indiscreet, speaker, obtained the floor. He denounced the managers of the Republican organization in the most unmeasured terms, and declared that the voices from the galleries, previously referred to by Mr. Herr, desired to stifle no real sentiment, but simply re-echoed the wishes of 4,000,000 freemen in Pennsylvania. Congressman Bingham, who has all along professed to be a more or less direct representative of Senator Blaine, but who has at the same time continually advised that the friends of the Maine Senator should act in accord with Mr. Cameron, was the next speaker, and created some excitement and mystified some of his hearers, by declaring that there was and could be no contest between Senator Blaine and Gen. Grant. Further, in an indirect way, he counseled the Blaine men no longer to oppose the wishes of the majority, and gave the impression, which had already existed strongly in some quarters, that in the event of Gen. Grant's withdrawal, Senator Blaine would receive the strongest support of Mr. Cameron and his friends. When Gen. Bingham had concluded there was a roll-call on the amendment to strike out Grant and insert Blaine in the indorsement resolution, and it was lost by a vote of 95 to 154. Perhaps ex-Senator Strang's motion to insert may be explained by the fact that six of Mr. Blaine's friends voted against the amendment on the ground, as they stated, that they were opposed to pledging delegates for any candidates.

From this point on the programme of the majority was rapidly carried out. The resolution of indorsement was divided, and that part of it instructing the Pennsylvania delegation to vote for Gen. Grant was carried by 133 yeas to 113 nays. Then that portion of the resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit was adopted, viva voce. After this action had been taken, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, for permanent Chairman. He, because of the lateness of the hour, refrained from making a speech which he had prepared. Then, for the reason that the Opera-house, in which the convention was held, could not be occupied during the evening, an adjournment was had to the hall of the State Legislature, where the further unimportant routine business of the convention was quickly transacted, and the first great convention of the campaign of 1880 came to an end.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, I. That rejoicing over the steady growth of the national prosperity, which began in 1876 with the change of balance in our favor, and over the successful resumption of specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we, as a party, have sustained.

II. The resumption of specie payment having been accomplished at the time appointed by law, and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempt at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should be disturbed.

III. The persistent efforts of the free traders to destroy our tariff piecemeal by legislation to repeal the duties on special articles admonishes us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past 20 years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the Government, and promoted our national prosperity. The business of the country will not bear this tinkering of the tariff, and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all, it should be done through a commission of capable men, after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

IV. We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed, and ratified in secret is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the Government.

V. In view of recent events in Congress and in the Southern States, and latterly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the following principles, viz.:

First—The union of the States, with equal rights, indestructible by any unconstitutional means.

Second—Protection to the person, liberty, and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others.

Third—Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations, State and national.

Fourth—The perfect security of free thought, free speech, and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion.

Fifth—A free and pure ballot, thoroughly protected, so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nationality, or the hue of his skin.

Sixth—Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the patriotism to govern themselves, our Government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote our Government will not be safe, and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote, or of the legal effect of his vote, is a traitor to our Government.

Seventh—An honest count of all votes legally cast, and an honest return of whoever is elected, free from all attempts to defraud the people of their choice through technicalities, or by an arbitrary rejection of their votes.

VI. We extend to the Republicans of Maine our congratulations over the peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud the people of that State of the right to choose their own representatives and to the attempt to steal the Government of that State. Our Republican form of Government will be a signal failure when any political party can succeed in defying the public will as shown by the people at the ballot-box.

VII. We deeply regret the growing tendency to throw elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities. The right of the people to choose their public servants is too sacred to be subverted upon any pretext that the returns of election are deficient in some trivial matters of form.

VIII. We thank our Senator and Representatives at Washington in the last Congress and in this for their firm adhesion to Republican principles and policy, and for their opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the obsolete doctrine of State Rights and to cripple the Government by withholding needed appropriations in order to coerce legislation repealing all national laws that protect the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is hereby instructed and required to carefully examine whether any person to-day placed on the Electoral ticket be legally disqualified, from any cause, from serving as an Elector, and in case any such legal disability be found the State Committee shall substitute another name from the same Congressional district.

Resolutions approving the Administration of Gov. Hoyt and providing for the selection of the State Central Committee were also contained in the platform, and were adopted with it.

THE NOMINATIONS.

For Auditor-General—JOHN A. LEMON.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—HENRY GREENE.

For Delegates at Large—Matthew S. Quay, James McManus, Lynn Bartholomew, Christopher L. Magee. Alternates—Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson.

Electors at Large—Edmund A. Benson, Henry W. Oliver.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE DAY'S WORK—GRANT FORMALLY ENTERED AS A CANDIDATE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—There is much comment to-night regarding the action of the convention, and much speculation as to the effect which it will have upon the national campaign. Senator Cameron and his immediate followers are naturally much gratified at what they regard as, to a very great extent, their personal victory. During the evening, telegraphic messages from all parts of the country have poured in upon Mr. Cameron. They all congratulate him with much warmth, and contain assurances that the result of the preliminary contest in Pennsylvania assure Gen. Grant's nomination at Chicago.

Meanwhile, the friends of Senator Blaine also profess to find much comfort in the outcome of the day's work. They point to the fact, and it must certainly be regarded as a most significant one, that at no time during the meeting of the convention has there been any real enthusiasm for Gen. Grant. In the hotels and on the streets there has been no warm or really demonstrative advocacy of his candidacy. Even those who really desire the renomination of the ex-President, and who believe that his reelection would be for the best interests of the country, while they deplore, and in some cases try to account for, this fact are obliged to admit it. Even in the convention it must be confessed that the cheers for Grant were not nearly so loud or long-continued as might have been expected. A month ago the mere mention of his name would have called forth the most unbounded enthusiasm, while to-day glowing and really eloquent tributes to his worth as a soldier and a man fell comparatively flat. All these facts, and the further ones that the entire Philadelphia delegation, though voting for Grant under instructions, were, with one or two exceptions, opposed to him; that some of the best men in the State have openly declared against a third term, and that, after what they call the most desperate efforts, Mr. Cameron only won by a majority of 20 votes, are held by the Blaine men to be proofs positive that fully one-third of the Republicans of Pennsylvania politicians and laymen alike, are hostile to the renomination of the ex-President. These theories they are pressing and will continue to press in all directions, and to the end that Senator Cameron's victory may be regarded as a very dearly bought one, if it was not virtually a defeat.

While this cause is being pressed by the Blaine men more especially, those who are, for personal reasons, opposed to the Cameron management of Pennsylvania politics, the earnest and real friends of Gen. Grant, hold that the result of the convention is, and will everywhere be regarded as, a great triumph for Grant. They say, and say truthfully, that he had arrayed against him in this State many very powerful newspapers and influential political manipulators, who, because of disappointed ambition, have worked without intermission to bring about his defeat at Harrisburg. Despite them, he has succeeded. He has been warmly approved by the Keystone Convention, and it is assured that the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago will vote as a unit in his favor. These facts, it is held, will be the only ones regarded by the country. They will stand out boldly above and beyond everything else, and in comparison to them, the fight of to-day and the efforts of the third-term opponents will sink out of sight. It is also regarded as a most significant fact that an anti-third term resolution which, by an avowed Blaine man, was introduced into the convention to-day, was subsequently withdrawn in deference to the wishes of the very men who at first favored it, but who subsequently found that it could not be pressed with safety to the cause which they advocated, or without taking from Mr. Blaine the support of many delegates.

In addition and beyond all these considerations, it must now be regarded as settled beyond all question, that Ulysses S. Grant is formally entered as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He was fully aware of the contest on his behalf which was being made in Pennsylvania. He made no sign that he desired to stop it there—by tacitly, at least, consenting to occupy the position in which he is now placed. There is no doubt that the canvass in his behalf will, from this time on, be pushed with untiring vigor. The best informed men here and in Washington confidently expect New-York to instruct for him three weeks hence, and it is stated that Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin will immediately fall into line. Meanwhile, and no matter what may be the outcome of the Chicago meeting, the Republican Party is to be congratulated upon the fact, fully developed to-day, that John Sherman, the Treasury manipulator, has not one friend in the Pennsylvania delegation. H. C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT WORCESTER, APRIL 15.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Republican State Committee met to-day for organization, and to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention to choose delegates at large to the National Convention. There was a full meeting, all sections of the State being represented. The Hon. Eben F. Stone, of Newburyport, in the Sixth Congressional District, was re-elected Chairman, and Edward H. Haskell, of Gloucester, in the same district, Secretary. A change was made in the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, so as to give the central part of the State representation in the important work of the organization. The 15th of April was determined on as the time for holding the State Convention, and Worcester as the place. The convention, four years ago, was held in this city, and later in the month of April. The committee took no action on the question of who shall be Chairman of the convention, leaving that to be determined by the delegates when they assemble, or at their next meeting, just before the convention. In any event, their action on such questions is suggestive rather than final. At the meeting to-day there was no consideration whatever of the question of Presidential candidates, and the action taken was in no way significant in that direction. The friends and advocates of the several leading candidates for the nomination are not yet organized, and no pressure has been brought to bear on the committee to influence their action in any way. Neither are the individual opinions of members of the committee especially significant, for in this State the State Committee is mainly an executive body, which concerns itself little with caucusing, performing the work it has to do, as a rule, harmoniously, with one end in view, the interests of the party in its contests.

Mr. Stone, after his re-election to the Chairmanship to-day, made a brief speech, in which he said that he did not anticipate so hard a contest here this year as last, when the Butler combination were so successfully fought. There would probably be less hard work, and the work to be done would be more agreeable, as Massachusetts would have the pleasure of working in unison with the other States in a national campaign. He bespoke the enthusiasm of Republicans in this State in behalf of the Republican Presidential candidate, whoever he might be. The report of the Treasurer showed that the cost of last year's campaign was about $24,000. *The Butler campaign cost the doughty General* four times that amount, if not more, according to common report.

SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER.

TWO COLORED MEN ARRESTED FOR A MURDER COMMITTED IN 1863.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Two colored men, named Riel Patterson, alias John Williams, and Garland Williams, alias Bill Garling, were arrested here to-day for the murder of Darby Martin, at White Sulphur Precinct, Scott County, Ky., on Dec. 8, 1863. Martin was a laborer on a plantation, and lived alone in a little cabin. He was known to have $4,000 or $5,000, and Patterson and Williams thought he kept it on his person. Patterson confesses that he watched outside while Williams went in Martin's cabin to rob him. He did not hear any shot, but heard Martin pleading for his life. When they were leaving the cabin he saw that it was on fire, and says it was lighted from the inside. All the plunder they secured by their crime was $80 in cash, some clothing, and a pistol. Williams denies Patterson's story, and says that he was not near at the time of the murder, but saw Patterson coming away from the burning cabin. The two criminals have been living in Cincinnati ever since committing the crime, except during a brief service in the Army. The disclosure of their crime, 16 years after its commission, is a sequel to the Ville Black murder, for which George Price has recently been sentenced to be hanged. Patterson, who is a whitewasher, was a witness against Price on his trial, and Williams succeeded Price in his position as porter to the Ville Black tobacco establishment. Price was a slave in Scott County at the time of the Martin murder, and knew the circumstances attending it, but, like many slaves, kept silence, which he has only broken when under the shadow of the gallows, to which one of the Martin murderers has helped to bring him. The Kentucky officer who claims the prisoners has gone to Columbus for the necessary requisition, and to-morrow Patterson and Williams will be taken to the scene of their crime. Already there are rumors that no jury will be needed to try their cases.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—By a railway collision at Argenteuil, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, last night, 7 persons were killed and 20 wounded. The accident caused much excitement in Paris, because many of the occupants of the wrecked train were well-known city men who were going home. Twenty-five persons were seriously, and many others slightly injured. They were mostly conveyed to neighboring houses, hence there is difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of victims. It is stated that M. Jolly, a popular comedian, who has played for many years at the Folies Dramatique and Bouffes Parisiennes theatres, is among those severely wounded.

A JERSEY SHERIFF'S CONDUCT.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 4.—Henry Munroe was a prisoner in the Morris County Jail awaiting trial, for five months, but was released last week. He now charges the Keeper of the jail with gross misdemeanor in the conduct of that institution; that he makes no discrimination between the lowest vagrant, covered with vermin, and those prisoners who are placed there to await trial; that when the time for which a tramp is sentenced has expired, if he does not wish to leave the Keeper sends for a neighboring Justice of the Peace, who goes to the jail and recommits him without a charge. As a result of this, he says, the jail is kept well filled, and the Sheriff reaps a correspondingly rich harvest.

PROGRESS OF THE COLORED EXODUS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—The officers of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association have been directed by the Directors of the association to devise and put in operation some practical method of diverting the constantly-increasing emigration of colored people to Kansas. An effort will be made to turn the tide to other States, where there is more need of laborers, and where the people are better prepared to care for such as are in destitute circumstances. The relief association here has found it impossible to maintain the hundreds of immigrants who have lately arrived.

THE HAVOC BY THE STORM

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

SIX VESSELS LOST ON THE BEACH—NOBLE WORK OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WRECKS—FOUR BODIES WASHED ASHORE—STATEMENTS OF RESCUED SEAMEN.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 4.—The rumor that a three-masted schooner had come ashore at the Cedars, not far from the Sandy Hook Light-house, was verified to-day. She proved to be the Stephen Harding, of Damariscotta, Me., bound from Cedar Keys, Fla., for New-York. She is the fifth vessel wrecked on this beach by the terrific gale of Monday night. A sixth, the schooner Kate Newman, was in collision with the Harding before daybreak, yesterday morning, and went down with five of her crew. The masts of the vessel which can be plainly seen from the piazza of the East End Hotel, sticking out of the water about two miles from the shore, it is thought, are those of the Kate Newman. The men of the life-saving stations have been too busy on shore to-day to visit the foundered vessel for the purpose of deciding the question. They have hardly recovered from their exhausting labors of yesterday and the night before, but they were astir early this morning and have worked all day in moving the cargoes of the wrecks to a place of safety.

The record of the life-saving crews for the 12 hours ending at noon yesterday is 40 lives saved. Among the rescued were three women and two children. The crews of the wrecks say they never sailed through a more bitter night. When the Emma C. Babcock, Castalia, and Stephen Harding struck, the gale was at its height. The rain, as it fell, turned to sleet, which cut like a knife. The wind was intensely cold, and blew from the east with the velocity of a tornado. It was pitchy dark, and enormous waves rolled in from the sea, burst with a deafening roar against the bluffs, and threw showers of rain, mud, and spray inland. In the face of such obstacles the crews of Stations Nos. 2 and 3 were obliged to drag their life-saving apparatus long distances, place their guns in position, and rig the breeches-buoys which brought the shipwrecked seamen in safety to the shore. Ex-Senator John G. W. Havens, Superintendent of the Life-saving Stations on the New-Jersey coast, sent a communication to Washington to-day complimenting the men on their bravery and skill in the highest terms.

Capt. Stephen Harding, the master of the schooner which bears his name, is a broad-shouldered, bronzed seaman, 45 years of age. He has been a master 14 years, and has followed the sea since he was 10 years old. His wife, a matronly woman of about his age, sat reading, in Emery's Hotel, at Sea Bright, with him this afternoon when he told the story of his shipwreck. "We had 215,000 feet of pitch-pine lumber aboard," said he, "consigned to Isaac Ettinger. The vessel was consigned to B. F. Metcalf. We left Cedar Keys, Fla., for New-York on the 18th of January. We had pleasant enough weather, barring some snow-squalls which nobody minds, until last Monday night. We sighted the Highlands light about 20 miles north-west by north, and if we hadn't found a port of entry suddenly yesterday morning, would have reached New-York all right the next day. It commenced to grow thick early in the evening, and at midnight a gale of wind and snow came down on us in earnest. Every man was on deck and on the look-out. We had a crew of six—"

"Seven," spoke up Mrs. Harding, "you know I was on board."

"Yes, yes, there were seven good fellows aboard," continued the Captain, smiling. "About 1:30 o'clock in the morning we sighted a schooner dead ahead. She came right out of the darkness, and stood on the top of a big wave almost over our heads. The next instant we came together. The next we separated, and the next she was out of sight in the darkness, leaving one of her men on our deck. Our bow was stove in, our starboard cat-head was cut away, our anchor was loosed and went flying to the bottom with 15 fathoms of chain. That's what brought us ashore. The windlass was broken, but we tugged away to get the anchor aboard again, drifting toward the shore all the time. When we succeeded, we tried to wear out to sea again. It was too late. In 30 minutes we struck."

At 2:15 A. M. the Harding was sighted by C. Rex, of Station No. 2. He gave the alarm, which brought the five other members of the crew to the spot, with their gun and lines and breeches-buoy. The first shot sent the line over the Harding. It was caught by the sailors, and the hawser was dragged aboard and fastened high up on the mainmast. The breeches-buoy is a large circular life-preserver, with two stout bags resembling the legs of a pair of trousers amputated at the knees, attached to it. It is suspended from the hawser, and, by means of lines and pulleys, is pulled back and forth between the shore and a ship. Two of the life-savers went aboard in this to assist in the transfer of the vessel's crew to the beach. Tremendous seas were breaking over the schooner, and her cabins were filled with water. Capt. Harding wanted to stay aboard until daylight. He was told that this would cost him his life. His wife was the fourth person to be sent ashore. Two life-savers caught her as the breeches buoy struck the surf and bore her up on the beach. The Harding's crew was cared for at Station No. 2 until to-day, when the Captain and his wife went to the City. The crew, A. D. Washburn, mate, of Portland, Me.; Charles Whitney, cook, of Bath, Me.; and the three seamen, E. T. Evering, of Antigua, West Indies, and Peter Dragoon and Fred Peterson, are still at Station No. 2. The Harding registers 304 tons, and was built at Damariscotta, Me., five years ago. She is owned by the Captain, and cost when new $18,000. There is an insurance of $1,000 on her. Her cargo is worth $35,000. The Harding lies high and dry at low water, with her head on the shore. She is badly wrenched, and the Captain thinks she will be condemned and sold on the beach. The life-savers are of the opinion that she can be hauled off.

The sailor who was left on the Harding's deck by the strange schooner is William H. Ray, Jr., a native of Tremont, Me. His vessel was the Kate Newman, belonging in Tremont, in which seaport lived every one of the six members of her crew, with a single exception, a Frenchman, named James Hue, 24 years old, who was shipped in Baltimore. Ray is 23 years old, and hardy and active. "We left Hampton Roads," he said, "at 1 o'clock Sunday morning in a fleet of 40 or 50 sail. At 5:30 o'clock Monday we were off Barnegat. The wind was east, and we were hugging the shore. We were bound for Danversport, Mass., with a cargo of 229 tons of soft coal. Our Captain was E. H. Newman. About 12 o'clock Monday night we took in our light sails, tacked ship, and stood out to sea, hoping to sight the Highland light. We were about four miles off-shore when the Stephen Harding came down upon us. It was so thick that we could not avoid her. I was by the wheel when we struck her. I ran forward of the house, and when she rolled toward us again I caught her rail and climbed aboard. The Kate's bulwarks were stove in but she kept on her tack, and the last I saw of her she was standing out to sea. Capt. Newman and three men were aft and one man was forward when we struck. The Captain had the wheel."

Four bodies were washed ashore to-day. One was found at Seabright. It was that of a tall, well-built sailor, about 29 years of age. He wore a coat, and his trousers were tightly tied around his rubber boots at the ankles. In his pockets were $35 in money. Apparently he had been swept overboard, and drowned. Ray recognized him as Roswell Richardson, a foremast hand on the Kate Newman. Richardson leaves a wife and child. The bodies of Capt. Newman and the steward, Halsey Stanley, were also identified by Ray. Stanley was 27 years old, and was unmarried. The fourth body is either that of the Frenchman Hue or the mate of the Kate Newman—Warren Stanley. The mate is 32 years old, and leaves a wife and child. A fifth body, believed to be that of one of the same crew, has been picked up off the Highlands, about 12 miles distant. The Kate Newman was built five years ago at South-west Harbor, Me., and cost $13,000.

The first woman who has ever been landed on this coast in the breeches buoy is Mrs. W. C. Seymour, a young widow, who was a passenger with Capt. Elmes, on the brig Castalia. She lives in Chicago, and was on her way to visit some friends in Brooklyn. She was well wrapped up in oil-skins and had on two heavy dresses when she was launched from the brig's side in the breeches buoy. "They told me to get down on my knees," she said, as she sat in Capt. West's parlor this afternoon, "but I was so bundled up I couldn't. So I climbed in as everybody else did, and my limbs hung down as everybody else's did. I must have been a pretty sight, and when I think of it now it makes me laugh."

Capt. Elmes had gone down into the cabin 15 minutes before the Castalia stranded, thinking everything was favorable for the brig to reach the open sea. The Castalia lies nearly on an even keel, half a mile north of Seabright. The Relief, Capt. Young, was anchored near her, and the wreckers were at work all day sending down the spars of the stranded brig and taking out her cargo. She will be floated within a few days.

The wreck of the Emma C. Babcock was the most complete that the life-savers have ever seen. Her hull is torn in pieces. Her stem and the bowsprit, which is snapped short off about 10 feet from the hull, are imbedded in the sand, and her spars are scattered along the beach. The crew, under the direction of Capt. Isaac A. Treen, were engaged in removing the iron work to-day. The Babcock belongs in Somer's Point, N. J., and was worth $10,000. Her cargo of cord-wood was consigned to Haynes & Halleck, Jersey City. She was caught under the Hook and was unable to get to sea on either tack. An attempt was made to stay her, but it was unsuccessful, and she drifted on the beach. Her helpless condition was first discovered by John Busteed, an honest Irishman, who has charge of Joseph T. Low's cottage, and who went out at an early hour in the morning to learn whether the house or out-buildings had been damaged. Mrs. Treen and her two children were taken to the Low cottage as soon as they were brought ashore. They praise the Busteed family for their kindness and hospitality.

Superintendent Havens made a thorough examination of the Spanish brig Augustina in search of smuggled goods which were believed by the life-savers to be concealed in the hold. He found only three five-gallon demijohns of Jamaica rum, some claret in puncheons, two boxes of cigars, a package of cigarettes, and a cask partially filled with claret, which the crew say the "old man," meaning the Captain, had nearly drained during the voyage. The Superintendent satisfied himself that there was nothing to warrant the suspicion of smuggling. The Augustina's masts stand at an angle of 45°; her foretop-sail hangs in ribbons, and her sides are stove in. The life-savers say they never saw a grander sight than the Augustina coming ashore. Every sail was set. The mate, a mere boy, was at the wheel, and the brig raced headlong over the mighty waves straight for the bluffs. The life-savers watched her, expecting her to pitch headforemost and strike on her bow. They are astonished at the position in which she now lies, with her head to the sea, and wonder that she was not dashed to pieces when she was hurled on the beach. They regard as little less than a miracle the escape of the five sailors who jumped overboard and were washed ashore through the mass of cord-wood which had drifted from the wreck of the Babcock. The sailors are hardy-looking fellows, small of stature, and agile as cats. The cargo of the brig was consigned to Thebaud Brothers, in New-York. The port from which she sailed is believed to be Minatitlan, in Mexico. Her Captain's name is Antonio Andis. The bullet which he fired into his right ear a few minutes before the Augustina stranded has not yet been found by the doctors. The pistol which he used was an ugly-looking weapon of Spanish make, and carried six cartridges, each weighing three-quarters of an ounce. The Captain slept soundly last night, and to-day sat up in bed and drank two cups of beef-tea. None of his special senses, Dr. Chasey says, are injured, and his recovery is considered a question of a few weeks only. His case is considered a remarkable one, for the bullet passed inward, downward, and backward toward the base of the brain. Its course after that suggests to the doctors a puzzling problem for consideration. Some of the Spanish sailors visited their Captain this afternoon, and an angry conversation passed between them. The Captain declared, with an oath, that he wanted to die, and that he would yet kill himself. He was rapidly working himself into a state of frenzy, *when the sailors were ordered from the room* by the proprietor of the hotel.

The damaged corn in the hold of the schooner Lightboat will be sold to the farmers, many of whom visited her with their wagons early this morning, anxious to dicker with her Yankee Captain. The damage to the iron pier will not, it is ascertained upon examination to-day, exceed $150.

A dispatch from South Amboy this evening says that the bodies of two more sailors have been found on the beach near Cedar Keys. Near them were pieces of a yawl-boat on which can be deciphered a name which is either "Ellis" or "Ennis." It is thought that the yawl belonged to the coaster D. Ellis, Capt. George Torry, which left Hampton Roads on Jan. 30 with 4,000 bushels of corn.

LYNCHERS' HORRIBLE WORK.

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED UPON SUSPICION OF CRIME—THEIR HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

LUCAN, Ontario, Feb. 4.—Incendiary fires and other misdemeanors have been of frequent occurrence here for some time, and a family named Donnelly was suspected of being connected with them. As a consequence of this suspicion, there arose an intense feeling of enmity against its members throughout the township. A vigilance committee was formed by the settlers some time ago, as a means of protection from these outrages, which failed to bring about a remedy. The last incendiary fire occurred on the Ryder farm, on Jan. 15, and Donnelly and his wife were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the matter. Their examination was still pending, and was to have been closed to-day, but this morning the bodies of the inmates of the Donnelly homestead were found burned to cinders, after having been first horribly hacked with axes or other iron instruments.

About 20 men, disguised beyond recognition, were engaged in the bloody work. A little boy named Conners, who belongs in the village, was staying in the house over night, and when the attack was made he crept under the bed and was not discovered. After the murders had been committed and the house fired, the ruffians fled. The boy then emerged from his hiding-place, and started for the village, and, on his arrival there, informed the authorities. The persons murdered are James and Judy Donnelly, Thomas, the youngest son, and Bridget, a niece. At about the same time—midnight—another party called at the residence of William Donnelly, three miles distant form the father's house, and awoke him. His brother John, who was in the house, arose and went to the door, when immediately two shots from a revolver were fired at him, killing him instantly. There is as yet no clue to the perpetrators of this wholesale murder. A jury has been summoned, and an inquest will be held. The bodies of the murdered persons are burned almost to a cinder. The old man and the girl are lying close together in the north-west corner of the house. The old man's skull was broken, evidently with a fire shovel which is lying under him. Mrs. Donnelly is lying in one of the middle rooms, and shows evidence also of having been killed. The son, Tom, is in the front part of the house; it would appear, from the large clots of blood on the outside of the door, that he was killed outside and then thrown into the burning building.

A BUST OF REUBEN R. SPRINGER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution heartily approving a proposition made by a number of prominent women, to raise a popular subscription for the purpose of placing a marble statue of Reuben R. Springer in the vestibule of the Music Hall. The work will be executed by Preston Powers, son of the late Hiram Powers, who has already prepared a bust in clay of the founder of the Music Hall, which was exhibited in the Art Gallery, and which received the warm approbation of Mr. Springer's friends.

HAVANA'S WELCOME TO GRANT.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The reception to Gen. Grant at the Vice-regal Palace last night was a brilliant affair. The élite of Havana society, and many transient and resident Americans were present. The palace was elegantly decorated with flowers and illuminated. The staircase was lined by the Captain-General's body-guard in full uniform. Gens. Grant and Callejas, with their wives, received the visitors. All were introduced to Gen. Grant. The dancing lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

BOTH HOUSES OPPOSED TO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES DISINCLINED TO AGITATE FINANCIAL PROJECTS—A FEELING IN FAVOR OF VOTING THE APPROPRIATIONS AND GOING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There seems to be a decided disinclination at both ends of the Capitol to embark in financial legislation, and it is probable that the present session will pass without any legislation of this character, except, perhaps, the consideration of a bill for refunding the loans which will mature next year. Since the House, by a decided vote, refused to pass so simple and harmless a measure as the bill to require national banks to maintain a portion of their reserve in coin, all hope of affirmative action during the present session on any financial measure whatever, has been abandoned. The vote on the bill is regarded as an indication that the House is determined to "let well enough alone," and even the Committees on Banking and Currency and Coinage, which, previous to that vote, were constantly engaged in the incubation of some wild schemes to regulate the currency and to emit silver coins, have ceased to excite interest, and their meetings are rarely attended by a quorum. A number of members on both sides are directing their efforts to prevent any agitation of financial questions, and this movement has the sympathy and support of the Speaker, so far as he can consistently give it support. The discussion of the new rules has materially assisted in guarding the House against financial measures, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the majority on both sides to nurse the new rules until the regular appropriation bills are ready for presentation and consideration, when the committee having charge of those bills will occupy the attention of the House to the exclusion of all other business. There is a decided feeling in the House in favor of pushing the money bills through with as little delay as possible, and then fixing a day for final adjournment.

In the Senate also there seems to be a feeling against agitating financial measures. Evidence of this is furnished by the fact that Senators manifest no anxiety whatever to discuss the Bayard resolution to deprive United States notes of their legal tender quality. The Republican Senators, it is understood, have decided not to enter upon a discussion of this question, and, having learned of their decision, the few Democrats who contemplated addressing the Senate have concluded to remain quiet.

DEBATE AND COMMITTEE WORK.

A SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING CLAIM BILL PRACTICALLY KILLED—A NATIONAL BANK MORTGAGE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is not easy to get an objectionable bill through the Senate when all the veterans are in their seats. The action taken yesterday upon Mr. Teller's railroad bill, and to-day upon a private claim which seemed to be Mr. Maxey's particular pet, shows that the gates of non-partisan legislation are well guarded in the upper house. Mr. Maxey, of Texas, called up to-day the bill for the relief of Edward Braden and J. W. Angus. This bill had been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Maxey, of that committee, who had charge of the bill as a sub-committee, had made upon it a long and favorable report. Brader and Angus entered into a contract with the Government to erect in San Antonio, Texas, certain buildings for the use of the Army. They claim extra compensation, mainly for the reason *that they were compelled to make the* foundations deeper than the contract called for, and that the masonry which was required by the Government Supervisor was much better and more costly than was specified in the contract. The contractors declare that they did not read the formal contract when they signed it, but afterward discovered that an agreement concerning extra compensation, which had appeared in the preliminary contract, had been omitted in the formal one. The committee decided to give them $12,500. Mr. Maxey warmly advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Conkling wanted to know why the claim had not been sent to the Court of Claims, in accordance with the custom in such cases, and referred to a singular coincidence, namely: That it was a Texas claim; that one Senator from Texas had introduced the bill, and that it had been referred to a committee of which the other Senator from Texas was a member, and placed in his hands for examination and adjudication. Mr. Maxey tenaciously defended his report, and in support of his position Mr. Garland declared that the Court of Claims had been created by Congress, and that Congress could decide upon some or all of the claims sent to that court, if it chose to do so. The more Mr. Maxey said in defense of his bill the plainer it became that the case was one which especially needed consideration in a court. Mr. Conkling, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. Eaton showed that the law made special provision that such claims should be sent by Congress to the Court of Claims. At last, on motion of Mr. Conkling, the bill was sent to the Court of Claims.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day decided to report favorably a bill to authorize national banks to make loans upon mortgages of real estate. The bill authorizes national banks to make loans of their funds upon the pledge and mortgage of real estate as security, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Board of Directors. It further provides that in making such loans it shall be lawful to stipulate in the contract that, in default of payment by the borrower, of all taxes, whether National, State, or municipal, the banks may pay the taxes in default, which shall thereupon become a part of the principal debt, secured by mortgage and bear interest. The same authority is given the banks to pay the premium on insurance policies when in default. The passage of this bill is being urged by Representatives from the Southern States.

A memorial signed by a committee appointed at a meeting of Philadelphia seamen, masters, and vessel-owners, and calling for the repeal of the Shipping act of June 7, 1872, was introduced in the Senate to-day. The memorialists declare that "that curse to sailors, commonly known as 'blood-money,' has never been so successfully enforced as it has been since the passage of the act creating Shipping Commissioners," and assert that affidavits now before the Committee on Commerce show that "blood-money" has been charged by persons employed by the Shipping Commissioner of Philadelphia. They say that the seamen, who ought to know what is for their benefit, do not ask for such an act, and that since its passage very few, if any, American seamen can be found in our merchant service, because they will not submit to the operation of the law. The memorialists add that the law has created a "horde of grasping officers, pensioned at the expense of our employers and ourselves, and pocketing hundreds of thousands of dollars of our hard earnings." They ask for a repeal of the law, or for relief by the passage of what is known as the Cox amendment.

The House Committee on Agriculture accepted the report of the sub-committee this morning in favor of the bill prepared by Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, as a substitute for Representative Muldrow's bill, making the Department of Agriculture an executive department. Mr. Aiken, Chairman of the sub-committee, was instructed to report his bill to the House with a favorable recommendation. The bill provides that the Department of Agriculture shall be an executive department, under the supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall receive the same annual compensation, and in like manner, as the Secretaries of the other executive departments; that there shall be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be a practical agriculturist, to be appointed by the President, and who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary or may be required by law, and who shall be entitled to an annual compensation of $3,500; that there shall be a veterinary division, under the control of a veterinary surgeon, subject to the authority of the Secretary, to which division shall be referred all matters [illegible]

taining to the inspection of imported and exported live stock, and to the investigation of causes and treatment of diseases among animals; said surgeon to receive an annual salary of $3,000; that there shall also be a division of entomology under the supervision of an entomologist, whose duty it shall be, subject to the control of the Secretary, to investigate the habits of destructive insects, and to collect such statistics as will show their effects upon the textile, cereal, and other crops of the United State; said entomologist to receive an annual salary of $3,000; that in addition to the duties required of the Commissioner of Agriculture under existing law, it shall be the further duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to collect, collate, and submit to Congress, at every regular session, the agricultural statistics of the United States, including those relating to labor and the prices paid therefor; to the transportation and freight of agricultural products, live stock, and manufactured articles, and to the number and location of manufactories, with their sources of raw material and their markets; that laws and parts of laws relating to the Department of Agriculture now in existence, as far as the same are not in conflict with this act, are continued in full force and effect. Representative Covert, of New-York, will present a minority report against the bill.

The story told by Edgar Huson, of Ithaca, N. Y., has again induced the House Committee on Patents to make a favorable report upon a bill introduced at the extra session by Mr. Dwight for his relief. A similar report in this case was made in the Forty-fifth Congress, but final action upon it was not reached. Huson is the inventor of a method of using an open spring in the construction of all platform wagons, in the place of ellipsoidal springs, the use of which in farm wagons make the latter cumbersome and expensive. The patent was granted in 1857, but because the manufacture of wagon springs was then in its infancy, Mr. Huson failed to make any money out of his invention. In 1871 the patent expired, and was extended for seven years, and about that time Mr. Huson at last succeeded in inducing a manufacturer to take measures for making the springs to be used in the Huson wagon. During the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 Mr. Huson received about $2,000 as the first fruits of the invention he had patented in 1857. Then a combination was formed, the report says, by wagon-makers and carriage-builders, to resist Huson's claims, and it was not until after litigation of several years' duration that he secured a recognition of his rights by the decision of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York, which, in August, 1877, adjudged his claim to be fully sustained by the proofs, and thereby established the validity of his patent. Now, having received from his invention since 1857 only $2,000, which was eaten up by court expenses, Huson finds that his patent is about to become remunerative. But the extension expired in 1878, and his invention is no longer under the law's protection. The committee recommends the passage of the bill on the ground that the patent is a very valuable one; that Huson has realized no profit, because his invention was in advance of the art of manufacture by some 14 years, and because he was opposed by wealthy and influential combinations, and that he has not been negligent, but has used every effort in his power, and expended large sums of money in his attempts to utilize the product of his ingenuity.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported a bill ordering the construction of one of Mann's danger-signals, at a cost of not more than $2,500, in order that it may be tested by the Light-house Board. Fog-bells run by machinery on land are available only at certain stations. Steam-sirens are expensive, requiring a steam-engine and the services of two men. Fog-bells so arranged that the movement of the waves rings the bell are so liable to get out of order that they become useless just when they are the most needed. Another invention, now in use on the Massachusetts coast, near Boston Harbor, is serviceable in deep water. It is a bell-shaped vessel with a whistle attached, which is blown by the rising and falling of the waves. But it is necessary that a pipe attached to this should extend down into the water to a great depth, and, therefore, this signal cannot be used in shoal water. The pipe sometimes becomes clogged with weeds, and the device fails to be of service. Mann's device is a floating vessel, shaped liked a pear, with its base in the water. When anchored by a strong cable upon a shoal where the motion of the sea is always considerable, constant rocking causes the air to be drawn into the vessel through one set of tubes and to be forced out through another set of tubes and through an opening at the top of the vessel, where is placed a contrivance like the reed of a clarionet. The sound produced is loud and shrill, even when there is but little motion of the waves, and when they are turbulent it becomes a shriek of great power and volume. It is said that the vessel is not easily put out of order, and will work until its parts are worn out. The reed can be so adjusted to produce different sounds that a certain sound may be assigned to a certain shoal. The mariner can thus, in the dark, discover by the signal the name and location of the shoal which he is approaching. It is said that such a signal will be of great value on the Frying-pan Shoals and other extensive shoals on the Southern coast, and that one of these signals would have saved the Huron and her passengers if it had been at work on the shoals where this vessel struck. Mr. Mann is a poor man and a mechanic, who will be content with what Congress may give him for his invention.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN WHO THINKS MOST OF THE COLORED EMIGRANTS ARE THRIFTLESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Exodus Committee held a short meeting this morning. E. D. Borden, of Goldsboro, N. C., testified that the white people of his State do not feel alarmed about the exodus, and that the movement is already subsiding. The witness was cross-examined by Senator Blair with reference to the landlord and tenant laws of North Carolina, which give to the landlord a lien upon the crops produced on farms that are worked "on shares" prior to the claims of any creditor of the tenant. Mr. Borden believed that this law was uniform in its application to both white and black tenants, but that colored men were principally affected by it, because, as a rule, it is colored men who rent or work lands on shares. The law, he said, operated to protect land-owners against irresponsible tenants. Mr. Blair asked whether, under this law, the tenant was not kept absolutely at the mercy of the landlord and the merchant, intimating that this all-powerful class were protected in North Carolina by statute laws which must have been promoted by the presumption that the tenant class there were irresponsible and dishonest. Mr. Borden said he thought the tenant in North Carolina, if prudent and economical, was not any more at the mercy of the landlord and merchant than laborers in other sections of the country. One trouble, he thought, with a majority of the negroes was that they are satisfied to make just enough to live on. Here Senator Blair interjected the remark: "And I suppose the landlords are satisfied to take from them everything but just enough for them to live on."

Referring to the causes of the exodus, Mr. Borden said one reason for the emigration was because the negroes are a migratory people, and hence easily persuaded to go by the representations of those interested in the movement. He thought, however, only the most thriftless have gone. At this point Senator Blair asked the witness why the white people are opposed to the exodus, and whether they are not opposed to this investigation if it stops the movement of this thriftless population from the State. To these questions the witness replied that a man might be a good laborer and still be thriftless, and that any man, even a pauper, who produces more than he consumes is a benefit to the State.

THE PROFITS ON A MAIL CONTRACT.

A MAN WHO THINKS HIS STAR ROUTE WORK DOES NOT PAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The special committee of the House Appropriations Committee resumed this morning their investigation of the star route service, and examined at length John A. Walsh, the present contractor on the Santa Fé and Prescott route. His testimony was at times exceedingly spicy, and from the contractor's point of view tended to show that the popular idea of the existence of a "bonanza" in every star-route contract was a fallacy. Mr. Walsh testified that he was led to believe by the former holders of the contract that there was a good profit in it at the original figures; that though he lost heavily at first, it became a matter of pride with him to hold on to the contract; that he proposed to "wrestle with it, and hoped at the present figure—$135,900 per annum—to save his money, though the compensation ought to be $900,000." He stated that he had been fulfilling the contract at a steady loss until the last quarter, when there was a profit of $4,000; that the length of the route was 580 miles, and to perform the service would require 65 men and 272 mules, with about thirty stations, at an average expense of $940 a day; adding about $8,000 per annum for wear and tear of [illegible] contractor would be $122,240 per annum, leaving a margin for profit of $13,660, which he deemed little enough considering the money invested and the uncertainties attending the business. At present he was using two mule buckboards, but the almost certain heavy increase of the mails in the Spring might, and doubtless would, compel him to put on Concord coaches, costing $900 each, and requiring four horses to draw them. In that event his expenses would be doubled. He would be only too happy to assign his contract to any man who would reimburse him for what he had expended in connection with it. He denied that any assurance of an increase of service and compensation was made to him when he took the tri-weekly contract at $18,500; that, on the contrary, when he asked Gen. Brady if he could expect an increase, Brady replied, "Expect nothing."

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $344,926 38, and from Customs, $396,330 08.

The House Committee on Private Land Claims will, on Friday, give a hearing on the noted McGarrahan land claim.

Mr. Hereford introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to repeal the act of July 4, 1864, conferring on the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Accounting Officer of the Treasury authority to examine, adjudicate, and settle the claims accruing to loyal citizens of the United States for supplies taken by or furnished for the use of and used by United States Armies. The bill confers jurisdiction in such cases upon the United States District Courts, which shall certify their judgments to Congress, and Congress may appropriate money to pay such judgments if favorable. All such claims now pending before Congress or the officers named are also referred by the bill to the District Courts.

To-day's executive session of the Senate was wholly devoted to a discussion of the nomination of John M. Morton, son of the late Senator Morton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the San Francisco district. The arguments in opposition to his confirmation were to the effect that Mr. Morton is not identified with California, having, within the last four years, been appointed to a Treasury Special Agency at the Alaska Fur Seal Islands, from Indiana; that while his personal character is unexceptionable, he is not fitted by business training or experience for the highly-important office for which he is now nominated, and that there is no complaint made against the present incumbent. The case went over to-day without action. Senators Booth and Farley made the principal speeches against confirmation, and Senator Voorhees spoke in favor of it.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Leave of absence until further orders has been granted Assistant Surgeon J. V. De Hanne. Commissary-Sergeant James Solmon has been relieved from duty at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, and ordered to report for duty at Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

The report of the court-martial in the case of Major Reno has been sent to the President. It is understood that Gen. Sherman forwarded it without remarks.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed at their meeting to-day to report adversely on the House bill proposing an amendment to the statutes relative to admission to the Naval Academy.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs discussed the nomination of First Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck to be Captain and Quartermaster in the Marine Corps. The proposed promotion meets with much opposition, as it involves the "jumping" of between 30 and 40 of Lieut. Schenck's seniors. The case was laid over for further consideration, but the indications are that it will be reported adversely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The United States ship Adams sailed from this port to-day under sealed orders.

THE BERLIN FISH EXHIBITION.

CONGRESSMAN MORTON URGES THAT THE UNITED STATES BE REPRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole on the joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to represent the United States at the International Fishery Exhibition, to be held in Berlin, Germany, in April next, and Mr. MORTON proceeded to address the committee in support of the bill, substantially as follows:

"At first glance a proposition to expend money on an international fishery exhibition at Berlin is likely to be viewed with indifference. This indifference to our fisheries and to these exhibitions has existed for years, and was never more manifest than now. Other countries do not look upon fisheries as we do. One of these international exhibitions was held at Bergen, Norway, in 1865, at which the fish of all the great countries and many of the lesser ones were well represented. Insignificant Bavaria sent 69 contributions, Great Britain 174, Sweden 368, and Holland 435. How many came from this country? None. Another exhibition was held in France in 1866, and our fish were not presented at all. Not many years ago the vast internal improvements of this country—the erection of mills, dams, and factories—threatened the extinction of the most valuable species of fish in our rivers. The calamity was prevented by the timely discovery of the art of propagating fish by artificial means, and at the same time the demand was greatly increased through the aid of railroads which have made transportation easy between remote points in a brief time. It is to this science, to which I have referred, and which this resolution is designed to encourage and extend, that we owe the restocking of our waters. To this we owe the fact that millions of young shad were hatched at Holyoke, Mass., and turned into the Connecticut River. In view of the possibilities of our shores, our measureless streams, and our inland seas, we should lead all nations in the world in availing ourselves of every item of information on a subject of such importance to our people and their industries. In the report of the United States Fish Commissioner for 1877, there is a description of a fish of most excellent quality found on the American coast. It existed in great numbers, and yet was unknown to our fishermen, for the reason that they were not acquainted with the apparatus of European fishermen. This should teach us how important it is to be familiar with those improvements and methods which prevail in the Old World. Fish culture is in its infancy. Its resources are immeasurable. It may approximate, and even rival, agriculture in importance. Its development will give employment to large numbers of men and bring food within the means of the poorer, as well as of the richer. The propriety and utility of international exhibitions where the representatives of our nation can learn the nature of the products of the others, as well as show its own in a universal market, can no longer be questioned. The European nations, especially the Germans and Norwegians, have been kept advised of the success of the United States Fish Commission in the hatching of various species of sea fishes, through the public papers, but no reports of the commission have appeared later than that for 1877; they are without the detailed information desired, most of the discoveries having been made in 1878 and 1879. European nations are aware that all the more recent improvements in the hatching of fish, both fresh-water and marine, have been developed by the United States Commission, and especially by Mr. T. B. Ferguson, the Assistant Commissioner. These results show the advantages which have already accrued from the action of Congress in enabling this country to profit by the discoveries and experiences of European nations in the culture of fish."

Mr. VAN VOORHIS, of New-York, submitted an amendment providing that the money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. Adopted.

The committee then rose, and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 165, nays 69.

WILL HANLAN AND COURTNEY ROW?

MR. SOULE SATISFIED WITH THE POTOMAC COURSE—PREPARING TO HAVE THE RACE IN APRIL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. A. T. Soule, of Rochester, has been here for several days in connection with the Courtney-Hanlan boat-race, which friends of the contestants are striving to have rowed on the Potomac River next Spring. The decision as to whether the race shall be rowed on the Potomac rests with Mr. Soule. That gentleman, having made a thorough examination of the Potomac course, is satisfied with it, and, after consultation with the contestants, will decide that the race shall be rowed here. Courtney has signed articles to row on the Potomac on May 20, but Mr. Blaikie, the referee, favors April 20. The latter date is favored because fears are entertained that Congress will adjourn before May 20, and it is desired to have the race occur while Congress is in session. These fears are not warranted by present indications. Should arrangements be completed to have the race on the Potomac in May, it is probable that the two houses of Congress will be among the spectators. The latter date would be decidedly preferable for the race, as the river would be less likely to be disturbed at that time by freshets to which it is subject during the early Spring. James Reilly, of [illegible], will also participate in the contest with Hanlan and Courtney for [illegible].

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

EUROPE'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

RUSSIA ABOUT TO INCREASE HER ARMY—AUSTRIA'S DEFENSES TO BE STRENGTHENED—A FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The *Golos* publishes an article on the subject of the recent letter of Count von Moltke, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, in reply to a correspondent who requested him to use his influence with the Emperor for the reduction of the Army, in which the Count suggests that nations must be educated in the belief that even victorious war is a national misfortune, and, by implication, justifies the proposed increase of the German Army. The article says that Russia cannot remain inactive in the face of the armaments of the rest of Europe, but will also increase her Army.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Liberals in Liverpool who support the candidature of Lord Ramsay, eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie, for the House of Commons, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, violently attacking the Government. A letter was also read from Lord Hartington, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, stating that, though he could not have given promises to the Home Rulers similar to those given by Lord Ramsay, yet the latter had the warmest support of the Liberal leaders.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times*, in a leader on the Queen's speech, says foreign affairs will probably be briefly dismissed. Anxious attention will have to be paid to affairs in Afghanistan. Great importance will also be attached to any announcement respecting South Africa. The Queen cannot fail to refer with becoming sympathy to the distress in Ireland, but the feeling which may find expression in a royal speech will be independent of any passing phase of Irish political discontent. There is no reason to suppose that the present agitation will have any different fate from the preceding ones.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The *National Zeitung's* Vienna letter asserts that Austria is firmly resolved to increase the defenses of that Empire. The military authorities consider it desirable that Buda-Pesth be fortified instead of Vienna. The necessity for the immediate construction of new fortifications is unanimously recognized."

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

MANY CATHOLIC BISHOPS WHO DENY MR. PARNELL'S CHARGES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The Mansion House Relief Committee telegraphs the following extracts from letters of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in repudiation of Mr. Parnell's charge of discrimination against rent-defaulters in the distribution of the fund: The Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, writes that he willingly testifies to the efficiency with which the committee has hitherto labored. The Rev. Daniel McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, says: "The amount of good already done is marvelous. Every one must have confidence therein. It is cruel to throw discredit thereon." The Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, says he has no reason to think that the moneys have been injudiciously applied. He says he has no special fancy for certain members of the committee, whose sympathies with the people he is strongly disposed to question, but Lord Mayor Gray's name and those of others are ample guarantees that no substantial wrong can be done. The Rev. R. C. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, says he feels called upon to testify to the spirit of entire fairness which has pervaded the arrangements, and to an absence of all considerations except for the necessities of applicants for relief. The Rev. Lawrence Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, says it would be a public calamity if the committee allowed itself to be robbed of the confidence it has hitherto so justly enjoyed. The Rev. James Walshe, Bishop of Kildare, says he is deeply pained to learn that imputations have been cast on the committee. Nobody in his district, he says, questions the honor, motives, or judicious action of the committee. The Rev. John MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, states that it passes his comprehension how any man could concoct such calumny. It is notorious, he says, that the committee's exertions have saved the lives of thousands of people. The Rev. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, says in his opinion: "Anything said or done to diminish the confidence which the people feel in the committee tells heavily against the famine-stricken people." The Rev. George Butler, Bishop of Limerick, says he has never entertained the slightest doubt of the honor and impartiality of the committee. The whole country, he says, has absolute confidence in the committee. The Rev. Francis J. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry, says he is sorry to learn that statements should be made, at home and abroad, which are calculated to arrest the course of charity or discredit the labors of the committee. The Rev. Patrick Logue, of the Diocese of Raphoe, declares that to cast a breath of suspicion on the committee is a crime against the famine-stricken people, and that the crime is still greater when such suspicion tends to shake the confidence of the generous-hearted Americans. The Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, spoke at a meeting after hearing the letters from the Bishops read, saying that he thought it better personally to enter his solemn protest against the charge made against the committee. He said he had lately met a great many Bishops, and had heard from them the statements now made in their letters. He concluded by saying, "I have the most unbounded faith in the committee."

Lord Mayor Gray, accompanied by the corporation and civil officers of Dublin, will present a petition of the Corporation in favor of reproductive public works and amendment of the Land laws at the bar of the House of Commons on Friday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Parnell meeting at the Congregational church this evening was well attended. Representative Gillette, of Iowa, was chosen Chairman. Mr. Parnell arraigned the British Government for failure to take proper steps to ward off the state of affairs in Ireland which made the meeting necessary. He said the Mansion House Committee could not gain the respect of either Irishmen or Americans. He had offered to work in harmony with that committee, provided the 15 landlords on it were displaced, but he had heard nothing of the offer as yet. If it was not accepted he would not cease his efforts to prevent the hard earned money of the people of this country from being sent to such a tainted crowd. He claimed that the dispatch of Archbishop Croke verified all the statements he made in regard to that committee.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Five Kabyles chiefs have arrived at Malaga, from Morocco, to present a petition on the part of several thousand Moors, asking to be placed under allegiance to Spain. It is expected that they will come to Madrid to confer with the Ministry. They declare that, if Spain declines to extend a protectorate over them, they will ask protection from France or England.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Empress of Russia has arrived at St. Petersburg.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the American demand for iron is causing unprecedented activity in Great Britain. Four vessels, loaded with over 5,000 tons of pig-iron and rails, sailed from Leith for New-York to-day, and 13 vessels are at present chartered to load iron for American ports.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "A St. Petersburg correspondent writes that Gen. Skobeleff will only command the Tekke expedition if the force be fixed at 100,000 men, which the Minister of War has hitherto refused to accede to. It is possible Gen. Gourkho will be appointed."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

TIDIOUTE, Penn., Feb. 4.—Gustave Anderson, 7 years old, residing at New-London, near this place, accompanied his father and others to the woods a few days ago. The party was felling trees, and one of them lodged in falling. The boy was told to get behind a big chestnut-tree for safety. Once cutting did not dislodge the tree, but the second time it turned over and came down. The boy had been forgotten, and boy-like he had come from his place of safety. He had just stepped from behind the chestnut when the tree the men were endeavoring to dislodge came down, striking the lad on top of the head, killing him instantly.

CLARKSVILLE, Ontario, Feb. 4.—An express train on the Hamilton and North-western Railway, going north, ran off the track between Lisle and Creemore. The fireman was instantly killed, the engineer had his leg broken and was badly scalded, and a brakeman became wedged between the cars, which [illegible] erally roasted. Some of the passengers received slight bruises. The engine was a total wreck.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—A boiler in the wood-yard of R. G. Leighton exploded to-day, severely injuring four men, named James Travers, William Place, Emery Riehl, and Christian Unbach.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE ROAD'S ACQUISITIONS—RAILROAD METHODS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile and Montgomery Railway Company, in this city to-day, over 22,000 shares of stock were represented, and the following Directors were unanimously elected: E. H. Green, of New-York; E. D. Standiford, H. Victor Newcomb, Henry C. Murrell, and W. D. Caldwell, of Louisville; Gen. O. Clarke, Henry Anthon, Jr., and J. P. Girard Foster, of New-York, and George A. Washington, of Tennessee. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, E. H. Green was elected President, and Mr. Anthon Secretary. This effects an entire change in the management of the road in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the latter company taking control from this date, but will not, it is understood, assume active control of the road until March 1.

President Standiford, Vice-President Newcomb, General Manager Dafuniak, and several Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to-day had a conference with D. F. Sullivan, owner of the road from Pensacola to Selma, which resulted in the sale and transfer of the entire line of the latter road to the Louisville and Nashville Company. The sale will not interfere with the construction of a road north of Pensacola Junction. The Louisville and Nashville Company now has an unbroken line of road from Chicago to Deep Water in Pensacola Bay.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 4.—The action of the City Council, authorising the city's Finance Committee to sell the 3,235 shares of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad stock held by the city, valued at $165,000, to reduce the bonded debt of the city, has caused much adverse discussion. Many hold that the stock will be purchased by the outside railroad capitalists, who use the road as a through line, and that Petersburg will eventually become a mere water station. The stock is to be sold by Aug. 1.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The controversy relating to the tolls upon the Troy and Greenfield Railroad is likely to be renewed. It seems that the State authorities are dissatisfied with the award of 52½ per cent. which the present arbitration gives to the Fitchburg Railroad for its own operating expenses upon the tunnel road, which percentage is also claimed by the two Western connections of the road. The Troy and Boston Railroad having for some time retained 50 per cent. of its earnings between the State line and North Adams, it is understood that the State authorities have asked the Fitchburg Road to accept 50 per cent. from the 15th of the present month until the 1st of April, which has been refused, as the offer was made with the intimation that the State authorities desired this period in order to secure other means to operate the tunnel road upon cheaper terms. A result of the pending controversy has been that all arrangements for the opening of the Erie Railway's new connection with Boston, via the tunnel, which would have begun operations during the present week, have been indefinitely postponed, as have also the contemplated plans of the Hoosac Tunnel, Dock and Elevator Company.

TRAMPS ON THE MARCH.

DRIVEN FROM CALLICOON, THEY VISIT PORT JERVIS, AND ARE AGAIN ORDERED TO MOVE ON.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—This place and its vicinity has been infested for several days with a gang of professional tramps, who seek a livelihood by begging and stealing. The gang numbers 23, and the men are as ruffianly a lot of tramps as have passed along the line of the Erie Railway for a great many years. This gang has a leader in the person of "Rovin' Dutch," and among the others are men known by the following names, "Chicago Slim," "Denver Jack," "Jersey Shorty," "Halifax Jake," "The Duke," "Poker Jim," "Seven Up Charley," "The Newburg Kid," "Poughkeepsie Kid," and "Middletown Sneak." Most of these say that they make New-York City their head-quarters during the Summer, while in the Winter time they travel throughout the country, generally going West. This gang came from the West, and has been preying on charitable people until yesterday, when it was ordered by the town authorities to go away under pain of the Penitentiary. The gang is believed to be the same that invaded the Village of Callicoon, N. Y., last week, and on being refused such food as the ruffians' appetites craved, threatened violence. The tramps were prevented from carrying out their threats by the inhabitants of the place, who organized a vigilance committee and drove the marauders off, in doing which several tramps were seriously injured by clubs in the hands of the citizens. After leaving Port Jervis, the gang formed in smaller bands and went in different directions, some into Pennsylvania and others into New-Jersey.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSSES.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The schooner Mary J. Castner, ashore at Marshfield, is leaking. She is high and dry at low water. Her cargo will be lightered.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 4.—The schooner Carl D. Lothrop, from New-York for Boston, with coal, is ashore in Herring Cove, full of water, rudder gone, and otherwise damaged.

The schooner Juno, of Rockport, repairing at this port, parted her lines yesterday, stove stern badly, and foundered.

The schooner Grenada, of this port, is ashore in the western part of this harbor.

BAY VIEW, Mass., Feb. 4.—The schooner Abbie Bursley, Parker, from Kennebec, for Philadelphia, went ashore a little west of Lanesville, during the gale yesterday, and filled.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 4.—The schooners Anson Stimpson and Mable Rose dragged ashore this morning. The Stimpson is leaking badly, and the Mable Rose is full of water. Wreckers have gone to their assistance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Signal Corps officer at Delaware Breakwater reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at 11:10 A. M., as follows: The schooner William Wilson, Ward, loaded with railroad ties, is ashore on Brandywine Shoals. The tugs North America and Pioneer have gone to her assistance.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—A three-masted schooner, said to be the F. E. Lawrence, of Absecom, N. J., is ashore at New Point Comfort, Va. Assistance has gone to her.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 4.—Reports are current to-night that a schooner, laden with coal, ran on the rocks on the south side of the Isle of Shoals during yesterday's storm, and soon afterward went to pieces. Her crew reached the island in safety.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Feb. 4.—An unknown schooner is ashore on Barnegat Beach. The life-saving crew and a revenue cutter have gone to her assistance. The bodies of two colored sailors of her crew have been washed ashore just below Tom' sRiver.

SEA PLAINS, N. J., Feb. 4.—A large water-tank, 15 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 21½ feet deep, was washed up on the beach this evening. It apparently belongs to some large vessel which has foundered at sea.

CHARLES DE YOUNG'S COMING TRIAL.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—It is learned to-day that the mission of Charles De Young to Topeka is to procure testimony for use in his approaching trial for attempting the life of the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, at San Francisco.

THE BINGHAMTON MAYORALTY.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 4.—At the Republican City Convention held here this evening the Hon. Horace N. Lester was unanimously nominated for Mayor.

A STEAM-SHIP AGROUND.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—The steamer State of Alabama is fast aground in the river.

A FUNERAL ON SNOW-SHOES.

A letter from Silverton, Col., to the Colorado Springs Gazette, dated Jan. 21, mentions the unusually heavy snow-falls there the present Winter, and says: "Our cemetery is nearly a mile from town, on the mountain-side, and is only accessible on snow-shoes. We have had two funerals, therefore, on snow-shoes, and a novel and impressive procession it makes. The first one was especially so. A young man by the name of Cooper died in Poughkeepsie Gulch, and his comrades put him in a coffin and brought him to town, some 12 miles, on a sled, the men all walking on snow-shoes. After a day's delay he was taken to the cemetery on the mountain-side, and most of the men in town turned out to accompany the remains to the grave. About 20 men arranged themselves in place on either side of a long rope, which was attached to the sled, [illegible] long shoes made the 10 pairs extend well on toward a 100 feet. Then, with the minister ahead, they moved out with slow and solemn tread. They were compelled to move with military regularity, and the measured movement of the long procession impressed one with the dread solemnity of the occasion."

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 4.—Enoch Bass, William Austin, and Thomas Flanigen pleaded guilty, at Newcastle, to-day, to an attempt to fire the Steam-boat Hotel, in this city. Had the indictment charged attempt at arson, their crimes would have been capital, but as the word was omitted, they escaped with two years' imprisonment and $500 fine.

LAWRENCE, Kan. Feb. 4.—A family affray occurred about 3 o'clock this morning, three miles from here, which may result in the death of a man named Bennfield and his wife. They had been living with Mrs. Bennfield's mother and step-father, Samuel J. Holmes. The latter had become enraged on account of his wife's conveying a portion of her property over to Mrs. Bennfield, and threatened to murder the whole family. This morning he attacked Bennfield with a hickory club, knocking him senseless, and then went to the bed where Mrs. Bennfield was sleeping, and dragged her out by the hair and beat her until she was unconscious. Bennfield revived and ran out crying for help. Holmes followed, and they had a fierce struggle, in which Mrs. Bennfield, who had recovered, assisted her husband. They started to escape from Holmes across the frozen fields in their night-clothes, to their neighbors, but were overtaken by him and another struggle ensued, in which Bennfield defended himself and wife with a fence-rail. Holmes at last started back to kill his wife, but the neighbors arrived in time to save her, and he was arrested and brought to this city. He now claims ignorance of his acts. The physicians were two hours dressing the wounds of of Mr. and Mrs. Bennfield, from which neither is likely to recover.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—In the case of Henry Moett, on trial in this city for the last 10 days for the murder of his wife and her paramour at Taghanic, on Sept. 19, last, the jury, after being out all night, rendered a verdict this morning of murder in the first degree. Judge Osborne sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on March 19. After sentence, the prisoner coolly asked the court that he be hanged in public, and that he be allowed one hour and a half to speak.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 4.—William Davis went into a barber's shop this evening and demanded of John Haslewood a ring he had pawned, which demand was refused without repayment of the money advanced. Davis repeated the demand for the ring, this time placing a revolver against Haslewood's breast, when the latter stepped aside, saying he had not the ring about him. Davis fired, but as he did so Haslewood knocked the pistol aside, and the bullet entered the floor. Haslewood fled to the bath-room, Davis following and swearing that he would kill him. As Davis opened the door, and before he could fire, Haslewood struck him over the head with an iron bar, used as a poker, crushing in the skull like an egg-shell. Davis was carried insensible to his hotel. The physicians say he will die. Haslewood quietly surrendered himself, and will probably be discharged on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Counterfeit five-dollar gold pieces are being circulated here. The imitation is perfect, except in the weight, the coin being 700 fine. Mexican doubloons of a similar character are also being offered for sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Early this morning an officer was informed that a child was lying dead at No. 710 Spofford-street, and that the circumstances attending the death were of a suspicious character. The officer visited the premises, and found the dead body of Henrietta Brest, 8 years old. He made inquiries concerning her death, but, being unable to learn anything, he took into custody the mother, Mrs. Emma Brest, and conveyed her to the station-house, where Magistrate Bonsall committed her to await the result of the investigation by the Coroner.

The trial of John Ewing, conductor, and Elwood S. Johnson, engineer of the freight train which was in collision with an excursion train on the narrow-gauge railroad near Clementon Station, on Aug. 14 last, by which five persons were killed, ended in the Camden Court to-day. Argument was concluded this morning and Judge Woodhull charged the jury. The jury retired at 12:15 o'clock and up to a late hour to-night had not agreed upon a verdict.

TROY, Ohio, Feb. 4.—George Mitchell, who was found guilty of killing his wife with a case-knife last Summer, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of May next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An agent of the secret Service telegraphs from Louisville, Ky., that he has arrested Henry W. Garrett for counterfeiting. At the time of arrest Garrett had on his person 36 counterfeit half dollars.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.—For New-England, westerly to southerly winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, slight changes in temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather during the day and areas of light snow during the night.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, a slight rise followed by falling barometer, and westerly to southerly winds.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and light snow, falling barometer with slight rise in temperature, with south to west winds during the day.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, and areas of light snow, south-west to north-west winds, followed during the night by colder, clearing weather and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather during the day.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and local rains, a slight rise in temperature, light, variable winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, a slight rise in temperature, a slight rise followed by falling barometer, and winds shifting to south-west and south-east.

For the Central and South Pacific coast regions, clear or fair weather. For the North Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather and light local rains.

For the canal regions of the Middle States, the temperature will rise slightly above freezing during the day.

The Lower Mississippi will fall, and the Lower Missouri rise slowly. The Savannah will fall rapidly at Augusta.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	29°	25°	3:30 P. M.	39°	36°
6 A. M.	30°	24°	6 P. M.	34°	32°
9 A. M.	33°	28°	9 P. M.	32°	29°
12 M.	35°	32°	12 P. M.	31°	26°

Average temperature yesterday......29°
Average temperature for same date last year......32⅞°

AN EXPENSIVE HOUSEHOLD.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 21.

His Majesty the Emperor of China is just now in a serious difficulty. Young though he is, he has already to maintain some 70 women on his establishment in various capacities, and, like every other gentleman who has ladies under his protection, the duty devolves upon him of clothing them. This would be a comparatively easy task were the 70 fair ones of a reasonable turn of mind. But, unhappily for the peace of the brother of the Sun and Moon, their extravagance is pronounced to be beyond all bounds. Two hundred and fifty thousand taels, which is more than one-half of the land tax of the Empire, were expended last year in silk, satin, gauze, velvet, red and gilt paper, and pearls. It is said that one dress which is in possession of an Empress was covered last year with seed pearls worked in so peculiar a fashion as to have cost a fabulous sum. With respect to this robe there are great searchings of heart. The Empress is aged, though the dress is new. If she die, according to custom, it must be burned, supposing it to be in her possession at the time of her demise. She refuses to part with it, and the idea of this wastefulness, coupled with the prospect of increased extravagance in the coming year, troubles the owner of the vermilion pencil exceedingly. Contemplating the position of this illustrious personage, and remembering that, as yet, he is too young to be practically married, it is curious to speculate as to what his position will be when he arrives at man's estate, and finds himself the lord of 70 additional wives.

THE SOKO.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 23.

What was the Soko? Was it man or ape? The tribes of Central Africa, all along the Livingstone River, from Nyangwe to the cataracts, declared the Soko to be a monkey, and as such hunted it and ate it. They hunted and ate men, too, it is true; but then they distinguished the one from the other, and never mistook men for monkeys. Mr. H. M. Stanley, however, brought home the skulls of two "Sokos," which had been eaten by an affable chief with whom he foregathered one day, and Prof. Huxley at once pronounced them to be human. Was Africa in a conspiracy to play off a practical joke upon the great explorer, or is European science wrong in its differentiation of man and ape? The gorilla has long ago been degraded to its proper rank, and the "mum" of Sind turned out to be no nearer a man than a bear. But Central America has now come forward with the Susumeta, and so far as descriptions go as present this animal—or person—would appear to come as near ourselves as the Soko, for the other natives of its forests, whom we call men and women, call the Susumeta human. A European, one Mr. Auguste, of Cay, avers that he saw one killed, and has never been able to shake off the idea that homicide was committed, adding that "the animal" was as much a man as himself.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 4.—The failure was announced to-day of Birch Brothers & Co., proprietors of the foundry and machine shops here. Liabilities $13,000; assets $8,000.

MINNIE HAUK'S KATHARINE.

GOETZ'S "TAMING OF THE SHREW" IN LONDON.

AN ENGLISH VERSION OF A GERMAN OPERA WHICH PROMISES TO BECOME POPULAR—A CLEVER LIBRETTO AND MASTERLY MUSIC—MISS HAUK'S PERFORMANCE OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN VIXEN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A first night at the opera lacks the excitement of a theatrical first night. There is, strange to say, none of that electricity in the atmosphere of the auditorium which is observable on a first representation at the Lyceum or the Haymarket. They appear to be a less emotional class altogether, the habitués of the opera, compared with ordinary play-goers. The fact that a different set of critics go to theatrical and operatic first nights also makes a curiously distinctive feature of an audience assembled to hear a new opera. At Her Majesty's Opera-house on Tuesday night there was a brilliant sprinkling of musicians, composers, operatic artists, and fashionable people. Being out of the regular season, and no restriction concerning dress insisted upon, the assemblage was not, however, what may be call "distinguished."

"Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," by the late Hermann Goetz, is regarded as his masterpiece. He died shortly before its successful production in Berlin. An English version of this German opera was made by the Rev. J. Troutbeck from the words of the German author, J. V. Widmann. The adaptation bears the title of the Shakespeare comedy upon which it was founded, "The Taming of the Shrew." Although Tuesday night in this week is looked upon as its first real production in London, it was given at Drury Lane in 1878, but so incompletely and carelessly that the representation has been practically erased from the operatic calendar. On several occasions, however, the Carl Rosa company have given it in the provinces, with Miss Julia Gaylord, also an American singer, as *Katharine*. Miss Hauk was the original *Katharine*. She sang in English opera for the first time this week. The London critics are fairly unanimous in the verdict that she will make the rôle her own as thoroughly as she has made that of *Carmen*. There is no doubt about it, on Tuesday night she sang flat more than once, and the difficult music, with its high, trying notes strained her voice. This might justly be put down to the nervousness of a first night; but not once did she forget that she was Shakespeare's heroine. Her acting was perfect. Every phase of the characterisation was a study, and the picture was always well balanced and harmonious. As the termagant maiden, she realized the dramatic idea to the life, and she was not less successful as *Petruchio's* tamed and obedient spouse. Now and then her singing was a revelation, and the opera gives a prima donna plenty of opportunities. The libretto is a sound literary work, and some of the numbers are as tuneful as can be, though the composition strikes one as being generally too symphonic to achieve great popularity. *Katharine's* first song is a gem. I venture to retranscribe the words:

"I'll give myself to no one, a thankless life to see.
But spend my days a maiden, remaining fancy free.
The man that fain would win me
Should first go up on high,
Where shines the sun in glory,
And drag him from the sky;
And he who fain would win me,
Should seek the realm of doom,
And bring awhile, for pastime,
The devil in my room."

A catching bit of characteristic melody, this song in the second act was the first thing that struck the audience, and the prima donna received for her perfect rendering of it a ringing encore. There is a chorus of guests in the third act, where the wedding feast is spread, and the bridegroom is wanting, which helps to make this act stand out as the brightest and best of all. There is, indeed, not a more effective musical scene in modern opera than this opening, where *Baptista*, *Lucentio*, *Hortensio*, *Bianca*, and *Katharine* are each and all introduced, with the disappointed wedding guests:

"You are welcome; friends I love to honor,
Much, I grieve to say,
There is wanting one important trifle
At our wedding feast to-day."

This is the dramatic key to the situation, and the chorus takes up *Baptista's* announcement with music delightfully phrased and words that are exceptionally good and well fitted to the score:

Chorus—"Can it be so! What a wonder! We lament it heartily,
'Tis a tale full of misfortune. Why, how can the wedding be!
Lucentio—"That is just the very question
Which admits of no reply;
'Tis a sorry sort of wedding,
When the bridegroom comes not nigh."
Chorus—"To be bride, yet want the bridegroom,
Is a grief no girl can bear.
You are weeping, we are laughing
At this novel kind of fare."

The direct simplicity and literary skill of this kind of writing is a novelty in English libretto, which is too often beneath contempt, though the so-called translations in the books of words of the Italian opera season are, if possible, a thousand times worse than anything put forward as a proper English adaptation of a foreign work.

In this same third act the linguistic and musical lessons given to *Bianca* by her two lovers, who are disguised as teachers, (and in that capacity have been presented by *Petruchio* and engaged by her father,) are as admirable in conception as in their musical treatment. The whole range of opera does not afford a more exquisite example of serio-comic sentiment. It is a composition full of a singular sweetness, a combination of sparkling and flowing tunefulness, like a gentle river that breaks now and then into ripples, and then moves on again murmuring. It is as if poor Goetz loved the womanly charm of *Bianca*, and in these early scenes of the opera, strove to contrast her gentle nature with the stormy shrewishness of her sister. One suitor gives his lesson while the other sits far apart jealously. The first is the music-teacher. Lute in hand he takes his place near her and gives the Latin in somewhat declamatory tones, while he whispers the other in a soft semi-falsetto (delightfully rendered by Mr. Packard:)

"*Arma virumque cano*—My darling has failed to discover
Troja qui primus ab oris—The singer faithful and true,
Italiam fato—Who to her, as she listened, was singing
Profugus Laviniaque venit—The fair starry night all through.
Litora—He is near her still."

The philologist, who succeeds the musician, adopts a similar trick of making his lesson a medium for declaring his love, and Mr. Leslie Crotty, who represented *Hortensio*, obtained for his scene as well-deserved an encore as Packard, while Miss Georgina Burns, as *Bianca*, fairly won the house by her fresh voice and her quiet effective acting. "But hear what Cembaloni now bids you learn," begins the teacher of languages. Each letter is given *staccato*, and the rest is a plaintive love song:

"C Cembaloni, the name which I bear
D Does Hortensio cover.
E Ere I leave thee, my suit wilt thou hear?
F Fain would I be thy lover.
G Give me hope I may call thee my own.
A Ah! my prayer surely moves thee!
B Bid no longer to sorrow alone
C Cembaloni, who loves thee!"

The *Katharine* of the opera is not so ill-tempered a lady as she of the comedy, and though Mr. Bolton, who was the *Petruchio* of Friday night, did not give us the softer side of the character, both musician and librettist have amply displayed the man's genial nature. Mr. Bolton, in spite of drawbacks, which may not appear in future performances, achieved a success. He and the authors were all seen to good advantage in a song at the close of the first act for *Petruchio*, written in D major, with a splendid accompaniment of horns and clarionets, the words beginning:

"She is a wife for such a man created
As I may boast myself to be.
I've handled often all the weapons
Which on the battle-field you see."

The opera wants a strong *Katharine* and a powerful *Petruchio* to make it popular, and it must be confessed that Goetz had fair justice done to him by Miss Hauk and Mr. Bolton, and the other members of Carl Rosa's company, and as habitués of Her Majesty's say English opera has never been presented to the public with so satisfactory a cast, the dramatis personæ, with the artists, is sufficiently interesting to put on record:

Baptista, (a rich gentleman of Padua,) ... Mr. G. H. Snazelle, bass
Katharine, Bianca, } (his daughters,) ... Miss Minnie Hauk, soprano; Miss Georgina Burns, soprano
Hortensio, Lucentio, } (suitors to Bianca,) ... Mr. Leslie Crotty, bass; Mr. Fred C. Packard, tenor
Petruchio, (a gentleman of Verona,) ... Mr. Walter Bolton, baritone
Grumio (his servant) ... Mr. T. Law, bass
A Tailor ... Mr. Charles Lyall, tenor
Steward ... Mr. Dudley Thomas
Housekeeper ... Miss Ella Collins

The work has been compared disadvantageously with "Carmen." This kind of parallel is just as unfair both to Bizet and Goetz as is the fashion of judging Thackeray and Dickens together as fictionists. Bizet's style is as different compared with Goetz as is that of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Nicholas Nickleby." Goetz's music on Tuesday night struck me as occasionally too deep and serious for his subject, more symphonic or orchestral than vocal, but now and then there crops up melodic incidents such as these I have mentioned, which come into the foreground like finished studies of flowers and foliage in a landscape painting otherwise dark and monotonous. Those who swear by "Carmen" will not at first be pleased with "Taming of the Shrew," but the latter will grow upon them. Like one or two of Wagner's works, it will become charming to them, despite their prejudice. Minnie Hauk supplied the librettist, and the orchestra with a new conclusion to the opera. She suggested to Goetz that the work should be finished "Shakespeareanly" by a song for *Katharine*, setting to music the immortal bard's own words at the end of the fifth act. Goetz on his death-bed wrote for her on this hint a new air, which is not in the original score, beginning in the middle of *Katharine's* well-known speech.

"I am ashamed that women are so simple."

The original words have been very closely followed, and the new finale was looked for with great interest. It is not what in popular parlance may be called a "taking air," but it is a very musicianly piece of work, and it was received with a storm of applause, ending in double calls for everybody in the opera. The piece was well mounted, the orchestra was in full strength, the work was most efficiently conducted by Randegger, and, whether it becomes a favorite with the public or not, the new opera was a distinct and unqualified success on this its first production at Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

EX-COMMISSIONER HAYT'S CASE—A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met again yesterday in the Metropolitan Hotel and spent the entire day and evening in considering the charges against ex-Commissioner Hayt. Having failed to reach a conclusion in the case, they will reassemble in the same place at 11 A. M. to-day. As on the previous day, the utmost secrecy was observed. The reporters were denied admittance to the meeting-room, and their questions concerning the character of the proceedings were answered in the most evasive manner by all the Commissioners save one. Even Gen. Fisk, who was courteously communicative on Tuesday evening, had very little to say after the adjournment of the board last night. It was authoritatively ascertained, however, that three witnesses were examined. They were ex-Commissioner Hayt, William Hogencamp, of the Second National Bank, of New-Jersey, and Edward Knapp Hayt, the ex-Commissioner's son, who has figured prominently in the Arizona mine scandal. These persons, accompanied by Judge Bedle, counsel for Hayt, senior, appeared before the board late in the afternoon. The first to testify was the ex-Commissioner, whose statement was mainly a repetition of his former answer. Young Hayt testified that Mr. Hogencamp was the person who arranged that he should go to Arizona to buy the Washington Mine; that the preliminaries were perfected in the office of Charles E. Deschler, in Cortlandt-street, New-York, in the presence of his [Hayt's] father; that his father instructed him to drop the name of Hayt while engaged in the negotiation; that he [the witness] was led to understand that the mine was to be purchased for Hogencamp, and that if his father had anything to do with it, he [the witness] was not aware of it. He also admitted that he took a letter of introduction to Indian Inspector Hammond, whomet him at Florence, Arizona, and accompanied him to Maquillen, where the Washington Mine was bought. In payment therefor the witness gave drafts on Hogencamp, signing them with the name of Edward Knapp. The seller of the mine was H. L. Hart, the Indian Agent at San Carlos, who was then under serious charges preferred three months previously by Inspector Hammond. It is understood that the testimony of young Hayt made a deep impression on the minds of the committee, who regarded him as a most truthful witness. "In fact," said a member of the board last night, "it is the most damning testimony yet recorded. He was not ashamed to tell the truth." Mr. Hogencamp's evidence was to the same effect. He professed not to know how or where young Hayt found Inspector Hammond, prior to the purchase of the mine. After the examination of the witnesses had been concluded, Judge Bedle summed up in behalf of his client. He argued that, although there might be suspicious circumstances connected with the case, there was no evidence of actual wrong-doing, and for that reason he urged it would be the duty of the board to report that the ex-Commissioner had merely acted unwisely instead of wrongfully.

The board yesterday received a communication from Secretary Schurz, thanking them for the thorough investigation they were making, and suggesting that, inasmuch as the inquiry might result in false allegations being made against the general management of the Indian Bureau, it would be judicious to appoint a committee to investigate all the methods of the administration of Indian Affairs. The Commissioners, recognizing the wisdom of the suggestion, appointed the following committee for the purpose: Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, (Chairman,) W. H. Lyon, and A. K. Smiley. These gentlemen will begin their work immediately after the present investigation is completed. The officers and clerks of the Indian Bureau will be called upon to testify, and when that part of the inquiry is finished, the committee will visit all the Indian Agencies.

A CALIFORNIA GOLD STORY.

From the Sonora (Cal.) Independent, Jan. 10.

The most singular manner of being struck with a fortune in prospecting that we ever heard of, occurred above Spring Gulch, on Sunday last. Mr. Snow, late of San Francisco, now prospecting in this vicinity for other parties, was out on a quartz hunt with Dr. Drake, of San Francisco. They were returning home, it being stormy, when Snow, (who was riding a horse belonging to John Neale, of the Spring Gulch Mine,) along the trail, was suddenly missed by his companion. Snow's horse had slipped off the bluff, and down he went at an angle of 45 degrees, horse, rider, and rifle, (which he gripped firmly in his hand,) rolling over and over in the snow, until he brought up against a mass of stone standing up out of the snow, its top covered with moss. He was not hurt, as the cold, soft cushion had saved his bones from the hard ground beneath. Scrambling up against the rock, he noticed that it was a quartz lode, and that where the horse had accidentally kicked off the moss something glittered. His eyes "bugged" out, but he did not stop to brush them off, his hands were too busy clawing off the moss. Darkness coming on, he had only time to break off a few specimens, which are filled with pure ore. One small piece, exhibited in town, was estimated to be three-quarters gold. Tons of it are, apparently, still awaiting its owner. Snow says the vein is about 30 feet thick, and in his impulsive generosity he gave away several shares of his vein soon after. He told us that he "would not look at $25,000 for his interest." It is, without doubt, the richest mass of quartz ever discovered in this county, except the Divoll bonanza, recently opened here in Sonora. Of course, he told us to keep it out of the paper; but that caution we had to be getting monotonous. Mr. Snow is very well known in San Francisco as an actor of merit, and a gentleman well deserving the good fortune he has "tumbled to." Some men are born rich, others have riches thrust upon them, but Mr. Snow has drifted, through air and snow, right slap up against a pile of riches that would make old Rothschild's keen eyes turn green with envy.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

From the Donaldsonville (La.) Chief.

Over 100 bags of mail have accumulated at the Donaldsonville office, and Postmaster Wilkinson's attempt to secure transmission of a portion thereof on the Vicksburg mail-boats have been futile. The steam-boat men are miffed at the action of the postal authorities in taking the contract away from the regular and reliable packets and bestowing it upon a party who has, so far, demonstrated utter incapacity to fulfill its obligations, and hence neither the Cannon, Gov. nor any of the Vicksburg boats will touch the embargoed mail-bags. It is to be hoped that this unfortunate state of affairs will be speedily and permanently improved.

BIRTH OF A CAMEL IN WISCONSIN.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Feb. 2.

There has been a birth on Burr Robbins's farm which is worthy of more than passing note, it being a camel, which first saw light this morning. The newcomer weighs about 80 pounds, and is all legs and neck, like any other young camel, but he seems healthy and reasonably strong. This is the second camel which has been born on Mr. Robbins's farm, the first being two years ago next May. That one is now a strong, healthy camel, and last season it made good time on the road, without a skip or a break. It was the first camel born in this country outside of Texas and Arizona.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Passengers by steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana: Vicente Galan, Francis Betancourt, [illegible] Seiser, Manuel T. De Calvar, Anselmo Cuesta, [illegible] Mrs. Richard Bell, Miss Frankie Paston, [illegible] Flanagan, James E. Thomas, S. P. Dubrow, [illegible] John Slosson, Samuel Richardson.

A BURNED SCRAP OF PAPER

CARL MANKE'S FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

A NOVEL LEGAL POINT MADE IN AN ERIE COUNTY MURDER TRIAL—HOW A SECOND TRIAL WAS SECURED FOR A MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—About four years ago two farmers, named Carl Manke and John Altoff, living in the Town of Elma, Erie County, quarreled about the location of a line fence dividing their farms. The result was a vexatious lawsuit, and the engendering of a deadly hatred between the two. On the 2d day of April, 1878, Altoff left his farm to drive to this city after a load of feed. About the time he was expected to reach home, Conrad Benzel, a boy in the employ of Altoff, was in a lot on the farm, and saw a man leading a horse attached to a wagon, which he thought was his employer's horse and wagon, toward a piece of woods a quarter of a mile from Altoff's house. The boy ran into the house and called Mrs. Altoff out to look at the horse and wagon. She recognized them as her husband's. She told Benzel to run and see what the man was doing with the property. The boy ran toward the woods. As he reached the brow of a hill near the woods, he saw the man coming back, and when he was in a certain place in the road he stooped down and picked up a stone and began pounding the head of another man, who Benzel then discovered was lying in the road. The boy ran toward the spot, crying "murder." He recognized the first-mentioned person as Carl Manke. The latter, when he saw that he was discovered, ran toward the woods, whence there is a "cross-lots" way to his house. Benzel did not go up to the person lying in the road, but hurried back and told Mrs. Altoff what he had seen. The two then went to the place where the affair occurred. They found John Altoff lying in the road dead. He had been shot in the head and face with a shot-gun, and was evidently dead when Manke was discovered pounding him with the stone. A warrant was at once issued by Justice Hurs, of Elma, and Manke was arrested at his farm. Coroner Almendinger made an investigation, and committed Manke to the Erie County Jail.

On the 2d of May, 1878, Manke's trial was begun. When Altoff was found in the road, a piece of paper was found near him, having the appearance of having been used as a gun-wad. This piece of paper had been torn from a copy of the Buffalo *Demokrat and Weltburger*, a German paper, of the date of March 21, 1878. The day after the murder a part of the paper of that date was found in Manke's house, and it was found that he was a regular subscriber to the journal. The fragment of paper alleged to have been used as gun-wadding was admitted as evidence against the prisoner, and the testimony of a witness that it had, when found, every appearance of such use, and of having been fired from a gun, was received. A pair of boots belonging to Manke, which were sworn to fit tracks leading from the scene of the murder toward Manke's house were also used by the prosecution. To the testimony of the witness who swore that the piece of paper had undoubtedly been used as a gun-wad, and fired from a gun, the counsel for the prisoner objected, and that objection saved Manke from hanging on the 21st of June following the murder. Manke presented evidence to show that he was elsewhere on the day of the murder; that he did not wear the boots on that day, and that the newspaper from which the fragment had been torn was a whole newspaper on the day of the murder, and was not torn until the evening of the day after. Manke was convicted, however, and sentenced to be hanged on the day mentioned above.

The Hon. A. G. Rice and the Hon. L. L. Lewis, the prisoner's counsel, at once filed a bill of exceptions, obtained a stay of proceedings, and took a writ of error to the General Term. The writ was dismissed. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, where the action of the General Term was reversed, and the case sent back to be argued on its merits. The main reliance of the prisoner's counsel for a new trial was on the point they made on the incompetibility of the evidence in relation to the gun-wad. The objection to the testimony was that the subject was not one of science or skill, and hence the opinion of the witness in the matter was improper, and that the paper and its appearance should simply have been described, and the jury left to draw their inference therefrom. The opinion on this point was delivered by the Hon. J. L. Talcott, Chief-Justice of the General Term, who sustained the objection made by the prisoner's counsel, and ordered a new trial of the case. The decision was rendered in April, 1879. The prosecution then carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the General Term was affirmed last September.

On the 2d of December last, on application of Manke's counsel, Judge Baker appointed Prof. Gray, of Utica; Prof. James P. White, and Thomas F. Rochester, of Buffalo, and Prof. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, a commission to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner. They examined him, and reported that he was of sound mind. Manke's second trial is set down for the present term of Erie County Court. The case has attracted wide attention in local circles, owing to the novel point on which the new trial was granted.

AN EXECUTOR'S LIABILITY.

THE LOOSE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMS'S ESTATE.

KINGSTON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Mary E. Williams, of this city, died in April, 1868, leaving a will in which she appointed her husband, John Williams, and her brother, St. John Croft, Executors. She directed that two-thirds of her property be equally divided between her two daughters, and the remaining one-third was to be given in equal parts to her two sons. Her property consisted chiefly of a house and lot in Rondout and a farm, with stock and farming implements, at White Plains, Westchester County. John Williams, the husband, was a man not after the wife's own heart, and it is probable that Mrs. Williams made her brother Croft an Executor as a safeguard to the interests of her children from the faults and weaknesses of her husband. Mr. Croft is one of the best business men in Westchester County, but it appears that he executed the trust put upon him by his sister's will in an extraordinarily loose manner, keeping no separate account of the moneys of the estate, and preserving few vouchers. Williams died in 1874, when Croft claimed that there were no moneys of the estate left. Then the guardian of the girls, who are yet minors, instituted proceedings to compel an accounting to show what had become of the proceeds of the farm, which had been sold in 1869 for $16,500. It was admitted that there had been certain incumbrances amounting in all to about $6,500, which, however, would leave the round sum of $10,000 unaccounted for.

The case came up before Surrogate Parker, who has taken a long time to take testimony in the matter. On this accounting it has appeared that the contract for the sale of the White Plains farm and the deed conveying the property were executed by both Executors. The sum of $50 was taken by Williams from the purchaser of the farm on account of the 10 per cent. of price. That sum of $50 Williams kept to himself. Subsequently, Dec. 18, 1869, an installment of $800 was paid by the purchaser to Croft. A year later the same sum was paid to Williams. In April, 1870, when the deed was delivered, the purchaser paid over to John Williams $1,167 77, which amount never came into Croft's possession. On the same day a check was made payable to a Peekskill lawyer for $6,694 68, the remainder of the purchase price, such amount to be held in trust until a judgment then upon record and an apparent lien upon this property should either be satisfied or cease to be a lien by virtue of the statute. This amount was invested, and interest on the same accrued, making the total amount in trust $7,148 39. The time came when the judgment did cease to be a lien, and then the Trustee disposed of the money by paying certain bills against the estate, transferring $1,940 89 to John Williams, as Executor, and the $5,000 remaining was invested in a bond and mortgage and assigned to St. John Croft and John Williams as co-Executors. Subsequently John Williams collected $2,500 on account of this mortgage, no part of which came into the hands of Croft, nor was the money collected with Croft's knowledge. The remainder of the mortgage, with interest, was collected by Croft, in all amounting to $3,234 46, and he claims credit thereon to the amount of $5,606 12, moneys paid Williams. Surrogate Parker, in his decision rendered to-day, holds Croft responsible for this money, refusing to credit him because of advances to Williams, saying: "There is no evidence in this case that John Williams, as co-Executor St. John Croft, of the last will and testament of Mary E. Williams, ever paid more than about $400 on account of the debts of the deceased. It has at no time on this accounting been questioned that John Williams used funds of the estate that came into his hands for the purposes of conducting his own business and defraying his own personal expenses or that of his family. It is clear from the testimony that such sums of money as he received from this estate were by him improperly disposed of. The question presented, therefore, is whether St. John Croft, his co-Executor, is not liable to account for the moneys paid over to Williams. On the authority of Adair and others against Brimmer and others, 74 N. Y., it is here held that he is. Let a decree be entered allowing $8,972 40, to be divided equally between Cora and Emma, daughters of Mary E. Williams."

A CONVICT'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

DETECTIVE JACKSON'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THE BURGLAR GUSTAVE KINDT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—It has been briefly mentioned in press dispatches that the notorious burglar, Gustave Kindt, had made an attack on Detective James Jackson, of Sing Sing, and that the detective shot him. Kindt was arrested, in 1869, for robbing Wheeler, Fahy & Co., of Brooklyn, of gold and silver watch-cases and gold and silver bars of the value of $22,000. He was sentenced July 7, the same year, to 10 years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. He escaped from the prison Feb. 4, 1871, and was recaptured Nov. 30, 1872. He again escaped Nov. 15, 1875, and, by shrewd management of Detective Jackson, was traced to Canada, and the Chief of Police of Montreal was given notice of his presence there. That officer watched him continually, and finally detected him in the robbery of a pawnbrokers' shop. The proceeds of that crime were $14,000, and Kindt committed it under the name of Isadore Merschell. He was arrested and convicted, and was given a three years' sentence, his term expiring last October. He immediately resumed his criminal work, and robbed Black & Co., of Montreal, of black silks valued at $4,000, taking the goods away in a trunk. He was arrested, and his bail was fixed at $600. He furnished the money, was released and fled to St. Albans, Vt., where he had an intimate female companion. Word was sent to St. Albans from Montreal, and Vermont detectives watched the woman wherever she went, and one day last week Kindt called on her and was arrested in her house. He was lodged in jail, and then the woman revealed everything about the silk robbery, told where the goods were concealed, and nearly all of the property was recovered. The High Constable of Montreal went to St. Albans after Kindt, intending to take him back to Montreal. The latter, however, refused to go. Sheriff Halbert, of St. Albans, obtained the consent of Kindt to allow himself to be taken to Montreal, and got the prisoner as far as the cars when he positively refused to go any further. The officers, being in doubt about the law, gave up the attempt. When a Montreal detective said to Kindt, "Well, if you won't go to Montreal, I know where they do want you," and he was taken back to jail, and the Sheriff of St. Albans wrote to Detective Jackson, inclosing Kindt's picture, and asking if he was wanted.

Jackson recognized the picture at once, and left Sing Sing Monday for St. Albans. He arrived there early Tuesday morning, and proceeded at once to the jail, where he was shown the prisoner, and fully identified him as an escaped convict. The authorities readily transferred him to the care of the detective, who handcuffed him securely, and left St. Albans at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning for Sing Sing Prison. He arrived at Troy at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, just too late for the connecting train on the Hudson River Road, and as the next train would not start until 11 P. M., there was plenty of time for supper. The detective took the prisoner into the railroad eating-room, giving him a seat in a corner away from the door, and both ate heartily. After supper each lighted a cigar and walked up and down the platform, smoking, and then took a seat in the gentlemen's waiting-room. At 10 P. M. the detective noticed that the people at the depot were thinning out in numbers, and knowing the desperate character of the man he had with him, thought it would be a precautionary movement to get him in a car, where the chances for an escape would be less, so he awakened him from his apparent drowsiness and told him to come along. Kindt at once expressed a desire to go to the gentlemen's retiring-room. Jackson in the meantime took his pistol, an old-fashioned Smith & Wesson, from his pistol-pocket and placed it in the side-pocket of his overcoat. When ready to leave the room, Jackson prepared to handcuff him again, when, without any warning whatever, Kindt dealt Jackson a stinging blow on the forehead, and then butted him in the stomach with his head. Jackson was only slightly stunned, and at once grappled with his man, the latter weighing 190 pounds, and Jackson about 140. For five minutes the struggle was a terrific one, when the prisoner seized the detective in such a way that he was fast getting the better of him. The latter called loudly for help, but no one could hear him. The prisoner kept his hold, exclaiming, "Liberty is sweet; I've got to get out of here," when Jackson, getting his right hand free pulled his revolver and shot the prisoner in the face, the ball entering the right cheek and knocking two teeth out. The burglar renewed the struggle with increased desperation, when Jackson took deliberate aim and fired at his head. The ball entered the head just behind the left ear, and at the same time the prisoner grabbed for the revolver. In the struggle the chambers of the weapon dropped out and fell on the floor, and Jackson kicked them to one side with his foot.

By this time the wounded burglar was somewhat weak and he fought wildly. A policeman having heard the reports of the pistol, hurried to the scene of the struggle, when Kindt was secured and taken to the station-house. A physician probed the wound but could not find the ball, and Jackson sat up with his man all night. This morning the physician decided that Kindt could be moved, and Jackson took him to Albany and put him on board the St. Louis Express in a drawing-room car. The train reached here at 10:45 A. M. several hours behind time, when the detective and his man were compelled to get off and take the 1:15 P. M. train for Sing Sing, as the St. Louis train does not stop there. The prisoner thus sat in the gentleman's-room over two hours and seemed to be in great pain all the time. He takes all the blame of his wounds on himself. Jackson is much bruised on the head and body, and almost worn out with his night's adventure.

TRINITY COLLEGE'S BETA BETA.

CEREMONIES AT THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY AS A CHAPTER OF PSI UPSILON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—The institution of the Beta Beta Society of Trinity College as a Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, this evening, attracted to this city a very large number of active and retired members of both societies. The ceremonies were followed by a banquet at the Allyn House, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C. The regular toasts and responses were as follows: "The Members of the Order and Chapter of Beta Beta," responded to by William Hamersley; "The Psi Upsilon Fraternity," by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell; "The Elements of Brotherhood in a College Fraternity," by the Rev. O. Weatherspoon; "The Scholarly Element in a College Fraternity," by Charles W. Warner; "The Moral Elements in a College Fraternity," by the Hon. Henry C. Robinson; "Trinity College," by W. C. Hicks. A poem was read by the Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, of Boston, and letters were read from Dr. John Ordronaux, of Columbia College Law School; the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*; E. C. Stedman, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Judge Van Vorst, District Attorney B. K. Phelps, the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, and Gen. S. A. Duncan, all of New-York; the Rev. Samuel Goodale, one of the founders of Psi Upsilon; President Angell, of Michigan University; Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts; Bishop Niles, of New-Hampshire; Bishop Scarborough, of New-Jersey; President Seelye, of Amherst; the Rev. George Z. Gray, Dean of Cambridge Theological School; the Hon. Dwight Foster, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; President Goodwin, of Harvard; the Rev. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clerc, one of the founders of Beta Beta, and the Hon. John T. Wentworth, of Racine, Wis.

MACHINE MOLDERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The striking machine molders went to work to-day, having been granted the advance of 15 per cent. which they demanded. The manufacturers having large contracts on hand, were not prepared to resist. The strike of the stove molders continues.

NEW-YORK'S LAW-MAKERS

WORK IN THE HOUSES AND COMMITTEE-ROOMS.

THE CITIES COMMITTEE TO COME TO NEW-YORK—THE KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS BILL PASSED—FARES ON THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN ROAD—THE DANNEMORA RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Having considered Mr. Varnum's proposition to take the Cities Committee to New-York to gain information in regard to street-cleaning and public expenditures, the Assembly this morning reconsidered its action of last Friday, and gave Mr. Varnum the permission for which he sought. It is somewhat to be feared that Mr. Varnum, in his anxiety to secure the passage of the resolution, has made the limit *ridiculously low*. Mr. Varnum, in voting, said that the purpose was not to take the committee or the sub-committee away from the house in business hours, but to sit on Fridays, Saturdays, and perhaps Mondays, until the 15 days allowed had expired, and to confine the discussions to the two topics mentioned—street-cleaning and Municipal expenses. The resolution as amended, so as to limit the expenses of the committee to $300, was adopted by a vote of 77 to 16.

The session of the Assembly was extended beyond 2 o'clock in order to pass a bill to secure honest elections in Kings County. Mr. Shanley, on its third reading, proposed to have it recommitted, in order that an amendment might be made by striking out the County of Kings. This would have completely emasculated the bill, and it was defeated by a strict party vote, only Mr. Alvord voting with the Democrats. He explained his opposition by declaring that the bill was unconstitutional, and had already been thrice vetoed by Gov. Robinson on that account. Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, said that it had been three times vetoed by a Governor who had vetoed all measures calculated to secure honest elections. Gen. Husted remembered that Gov. Robinson had vetoed several bills on different occasions when his vetoes were not entirely consistent. The bill passed by a vote of 78 to 26—all the negatives being Democrats except Mr. Alvord.

Without any opposition whatever, the Assembly this morning adopted Mr. Steele's resolution, offered last Thursday, providing for a joint commission of three Senators and five members of Assembly, to take into consideration the Tax and Assessment laws, with the purpose of reporting a bill. It will undoubtedly meet with some resistance in the Senate. Another resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, and promptly adopted without debate, calls upon the Judiciary Committee to report a registry law for all cities and towns of this State. Dr. Hayes introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Fire Commissioners of New-York to report what legislation, if any, may be needed "for the better protection of life and property in stores, tenement-houses, and other places where large numbers of working people are collected together at an elevation beyond the reach of the present appliances of the Fire Department, and from which places escape is not practicable in the event of fire." A bill introduced by Mr. Brodsky so amends the Revised Statutes as to exempt pharmaceutists and pharmacists from the performance of jury duty.

The Senate held an hour's session, which was confined to routine business. Mr. Wendover, from the Committee on Banks, reported favorably Mr. Forster's bill putting individual bankers on an equality with State and national banks as regards the penalties for usurious interest. Mr. Strahan introduced a bill, sent here by the Counsel to the Corporation, and accompanied by a memorial embodying resolutions of the New-York Common Council, prohibiting the public exhibition of female pedestrianism. The managers of any such exhibition, and the lessors of the premises where it is held, are liable to fine or imprisonment, one or both. Mr. Forster introduced a bill to prevent damage to wharves and piers in New-York and Brooklyn, by requiring the use of a temporary platform while loading and unloading vessels. Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the protection of policy-holders in life insurance companies, by prohibiting any company from taking advantage of any false statement by the insured at the time the policy was issued, (unless such statement was fraudulently made,) after three annual payments on the policy. Mr. Schroeder introduced a bill empowering the Brooklyn Board of Education to establish a home or reform school for truant children.

Office-seekers were greatly disappointed because no nominations were received from the Governor to-day. It is now rumored that the Governor will not make any more important nominations until after the State Convention, which is to be held on Feb. 25.

Arguments were heard this afternoon, by the Assembly Railroad Committee, on the bill introduced by Mr. Catlin, to reduce the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Mr. Frank Dupignac, of New-Rochelle, gave some account of the road, and among other things said its stock had been increased to make up for a large amount of money lost by what was known as the Schuyler omnibus litigation, and that the public were being called upon to pay interest upon this increased amount. He then gave a careful analysis of the cost of carrying passengers. Their earnings were principally from passengers, the charge being $1 75 in 1861, and in 1868, $2 39, having been increased gradually to pay dividends on their increased stock. When the company had a surface road and a depot in Centre-street the commutation was $46 to New-Rochelle, the road being then four miles longer; now, it charged 50 cents to New-Rochelle, and $67 a year commutation. The foreign corporation was permitted to charge a greater rate of fare than the Central Railroad, while it had no interest in the prosperity of this State.

Mr. Husson, of Classon Point, said that it was a difficult matter to get persons to come to his place to buy or rent property, in consequence of the high rates of fare charged. Mr. Arnoux, of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, of New-York, referred to the shortening of the road, and the failure to make a corresponding reduction in fare. He did not believe that the passage of the bill would diminish the profits of the railroad. It was permitting an extortion to allow a railroad running out of New-York to charge 3 cents per mile for passengers. Mr. Dupignac stated that while the commutation had been reduced, it had been so arranged on a grading system that Summer visitors were obliged to pay at the rate of $100 a year.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew appeared on behalf of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and said that Mr. Watrous and other officers of the road would appear next week to state their objections to the amendment proposed to the bill, by which the Port Chester branch was to be included in the scope of the bill. The compromise of last year was ratified by a mass-meeting, and it was to have been expected that the road would have been let alone for at least a year. There were reasons why the Hudson River towns should be populous and wealthy beyond the towns on the eastern side of the county. The scenery and the healthfulness of the west side were superior to those of the east side. He promised to produce facts enough next week to satisfy the committee that the comity of States had only been regarded in the rights granted to the New-Haven Railroad.

Assemblyman William P. Moores was the witness before the Dannemora Investigating Committee this afternoon. He testified substantially to the same effect as the witnesses who had preceded him. He first heard of the leasing of the State railroad after it had been leased. He never had any conversation with the Chateaugay Railroad people, or with the owners of the mines with regard to the leasing. He knew of the purchase of the rolling-stock only through Superintendent Pilsbury. He did know that the State was running the railroad at a loss, but he looked upon the railroad as an adjunct to Clinton Prison, necessary to be maintained. It was known by him that when the road was purchased the Superintendent of State Prisons could get 15 cents more a day for the labor of each convict than could be obtained before the railroad was in operation. When he introduced the bill providing for the equipment of the Dannemora Railroad, he had no idea that the Chateaugay Railroad Company proposed to lease it. To his notion, the road could not be completed to Malone as a road to compete with any other on a paying basis. So far as he knew, the provision for leasing the road was not put in at Smith M. Weed's suggestion.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE PILOTS.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, W. W. GOODRICH AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The pilotage question was again the subject of discussion before the Joint Committee on Commerce this afternoon, William Allen Butler appearing for the pilots. He gave a brief history of pilotage for New-York Harbor from the foundation of the State to the present, and maintained the following propositions: First, that the regulation of pilotage is a trust, committed to the State by Congress; second, that experience has shown the indispensable necessity of competent pilot service, and that this service must be secured either by the voluntary action of the merchants or by statute law; third, that the existing system in New-York has proved its benefits by an experience of 28 years; fourth, that it is essential to the maintenance of this system that the duties of pilots and merchants should be reciprocal; fifth, that all the incidents of pilotage, such as licenses, taking of the same pilot out that was employed coming to port, &c., should be left to be regulated by the Board of Pilots, should be fairly remunerative and should be fixed by the Legislature, and not by the merchants. These propositions were discussed in their order and in their bearing on the only two questions before the committee, namely, whether compulsory pilotage ought to be abolished, and what reduction ought to be *made in the present rate of pilotage*. On the first point, Mr. Butler argued that it would be unfair to compel the pilots to cruise for vessels and hold themselves always in readiness for service, unless the ship-owners were also compelled to accept their services when tendered. He said that from 1845 to 1853, when compulsory pilotage was not legal, the lack of legality was supplied by a voluntary compact entered into between the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, and that the existing system was the result of that compact, since enacted into law. As to compensation, the pilots were willing to accept a reduction of 15 per cent., which he thought was all that justice and the true interests of the service demanded. The pilots were really the creatures of the State, performing a public service in the interests of the people, and not the agents or employes of the merchants. He denied that the income of the pilots was as large as stated by the merchants at the previous hearing before the committee, and said that a careful estimate of the receipts for the last 10 years, gave their average incomes as $1,894 each per annum. This he did not deem excessive, in view of the hardships and risks of the service.

Mr. E. M. Pavey addressed the committee on behalf of the Hell Gate pilots, and endeavored to show that they were still necessary to the safe navigation of the East River, notwithstanding the opening of Hell Gate by Col. Newton. He called upon Mr. Mason, Secretary of the Hell Gate pilots, who gave it as his opinion that the navigation of Hell Gate by sailing-vessels had not been improved at all by the labors of Col. Newton. The Hell Gate pilots were 40 in number, and their pay did not average, he said, over $800 per annum.

W. W. Goodrich then summed up the arguments on behalf of the various commercial bodies who were heard at the last meeting of the committee. He drew a comparison between the shipwrecks on the coast during the years in which pilotage was compulsory and since that time, to the advantage of the latter. From 1865 to 1879, he said that nine vessels had been wrecked inside Neversink Light. All this time compulsory pilotage was in force and it made no difference in the argument whether the wrecked vessels had pilots on board or not. If they did not have them, it was because they were not to be found when wanted, and the argument about reciprocal duties used to sustain compulsory pilotage fell to the ground. He pronounced the whole system of compulsory pilotage a relic of barbarism of doubtful constitutionality, and repugnant to all sense of justice, as well as to the spirit of our institutions. It was class legislation of the most odious kind. In conclusion he expressed the opinion, which he corroborated by that of the foreign steam-ship owners, that the abolition of compulsory pilotage, and the reduction of the rates 33 1-3 per cent. would not injure but rather improve the service, and that it would prove in the end quite as advantageous to the pilots themselves as the present system. As to Hell Gate pilotage, it had not a vestige of reason or common sense left to sustain it, as was sufficiently apparent from the fact that it made necessary the remarkable statement that the navigation of Hell Gate had not been improved by the work of Col. Newton, a statement that he had never heard made before by anybody.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS AND SALARIES—THE DISTRICT COURTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—It was expected that Gov. McClellan would send his nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court to the Senate to-day. Now it is said they will not come in until next week. It is stated in high circles that the list has been made out, and that Judge Depue will be renominated, and ex-Gov. Bedle and ex-Senator William J. Magie, will be named to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of Judges Woodhull and Dalrymple. The bill fixing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges and of the Chancellor is still in the Governor's hands, but the Governor has made up his mind to sign it. Two reports were submitted in the House to-day as to the disposition to be made of the bronze statue of Gen. Kearney. The majority of the committee reported in favor of allowing the statue to be removed to Newark. Mr. Donnelly submitted a minority report recommending that it be set up on the State-house grounds in this city at an expense not to exceed $1,000. A joint resolution directing that the disposition be made of the memorial brouse was offered in the Senate.

Arguments were heard before the Judiciary Committee, last evening, on the bill to repeal the act creating the District Courts. F. S. Emmons, representing owners of over $1,500,000 worth of property, declared that the tax-payers were in favor of their continuance. Mr. Stilsing, abandoning apparently all hope of getting his repealer through, to-day introduced a bill abolishing one of the courts in cities in which there are two. In Newark and Jersey City there are two each. Those in Newark are, however, created by a special act, and the new act reaches no place but Jersey City. Senator Hobart this afternoon introduced a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the District Courts and increasing the fees. The first provision will add to the business of the District Courts, and the second will directly increase their revenues. It is estimated that with the enlarged revenues the net cost to Jersey City of her two courts will exceed $6,500 a year. Among the bills introduced into the Senate to-day is one repealing that part of the act of 1799 which empowered the commitment to work-houses of "any stubborn, rude, disobedient or intemperate slave or male servant on complaint of his master," and another by Mr. Rabe fixing the salaries of the District Attorneys throughout the State. The pay of the Hudson County Prosecutor is fixed at $7,000 a year, out of which he is to pay his assistant. The Committee on Elections reported unanimously that there had been, doubtless, great frauds perpetrated in the Second District of Hudson, but that there was no evidence that would justify the unseating of Sheeran, the seated member. Mr. Potts, of Hudson, to-day called up the bill abolishing the office of Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County. Mr. McDermott said that the scalp of the Director was sought by a number of politicians of both parties, who wanted to get him out of the way so that they might rob the County Treasury, and he asked time to collate the facts and present them. Mr. Potts insisted on the bill passing its second reading, and it went through. The Senate adjourned this afternoon until Monday.

TRAGEDY PROMPTED BY JEALOUSY.

AN OLD MAN FATALLY WOUNDS HIS LANDLADY AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

READING, Penn., Feb. 4.—A distressing and probably successful attempt at murder and suicide occurred last evening in Mrs. Shocksell's boarding-house, in Moss-street. Jealousy prompted the deed. Mrs. Shocksell is a widow, about 38 years old. Among her boarders was a man named Peter Nagle, who is about 50 years of age. Nagle fell in love with his landlady, and became very jealous whenever she had anything to say to other gentlemen. Last evening, when he entered the house, he saw Mrs. Shocksell entertaining one of her gentlemen friends in the parlor. Nagle went at once into the sitting-room in the rear of the house, and remained there. After Mrs. Shocksell's friend had gone away, the widow closed up the house for the night, and went to the sitting-room. Nagle stepped suddenly in front of her, accused her of infidelity to him, and exclaimed, "If you won't have me, nobody else shall have you." With these words he drew a hatchet from under his coat, and dealt the woman a fierce blow upon the head, which felled her to the floor, senseless. Nagle then seized a butcher's knife and drew it across his own throat, falling beside his victim. A few minutes later the tragedy was discovered by another boarder in the house, who raised an alarm. When the physicians attempted to dress Nagle's wounds, the old man, although weak from the loss of blood, fought furiously to keep them away, declaring he was determined to die. He died at 8:30 A. M. to-day. Mrs. Shocksell's skull was broken by the hatchet blow, and it is not expected that she can live.

THE DUTY ON STEEL RAILS

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION SET FORTH—FIGURES WHICH DO NOT AGREE PRESENTED—THE RAIL-MAKERS URGING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. James F. Wilson, formerly a Representative from Iowa, made an argument to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means on the bill to reduce the duty on steel rails from $28 to $10 per ton. He appeared on behalf of several Western railroad companies, and argued in favor of the bill. There are in the United States, he said, about 85,000 miles of railways—or, adding in double tracks or sidings, about 110,000 miles. To re-lay existing tracks and to construct new roads, about 1,500,000 tons of steel rails would be required annually. The capacity of the American steel-rail mills is equal to about one-half of this demand. This state of facts eliminated from the case the element of competition in quantity. The production of the American steel-rail mills had risen from 144,949 tons, in 1874, to 550,398 tons, in 1878, and the price had fallen from $94 25, in 1874, to $42 25, in 1878. The duty, however, had very little to do with bringing about that result; for, while the duty excluded foreign competition, it did not affect competition among domestic manufacturers. This was shown by the fact that the capacity to produce was not equal to the demand. It did show, however, that steel rails can be manufactured in this country at a profit of $32 25 per ton. When that fact is coupled with the significant fact that the price of steel rails is now about $80 per ton, it may be reasonably concluded that the present rate of duty is too high. He referred to the fact that the purchaser of English steel rails got a guarantee of 10 years' wear, while American manufacturers only gave a guarantee of five years. He admitted that the American manufacturer made a steel rail better than his guarantee, but did not make one equal to the English rail. Statistics carefully kept by the Illinois Central Railroad Company showed that the English rail is intrinsically worth $15 a ton more than the American rail, on account of longer wear. If the present duty on steel rails were not unnecessarily high, how, he asked, could such a fact exist as the shutting down of the Vulcan Works at St. Louis, and their remaining idle for more than two years under pay for idleness? What did such a fact disclose but the power of combination under the protection of a rate of duty that shut out the possibility of competition? Who had paid for the idleness of the Vulcan Works? Not the men who owned the other steel-rail mills, but those who bought their products. Was that protection to American labor? If the present advance in the price of steel rails in England occurred without the aid of the tariff, and solely because of an increase of demand, what danger could that industry dread in this country, when it was supported both by the demand and the tariff? If demand alone promoted prices to such an extent in England, what evil need be apprehended here with a reduction of duty to one-half of its present rate? Even with that reduction, the point would not be reached where the competitive elements of both quantity and quality would enter into the case; and until that point was reached there was truly no danger.

Mr. Kelley—What rate of duty on steel rails would you indicate?

Mr. Wilson—I have left that somewhat to the consideration of the committee, but I should judge that the steel-rail interests of the country could be abundantly promoted with a duty of $14 a ton.

Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, made an argument on behalf of the steel-rail manufacturers of the country against the proposed reduction of the duty. He represented that the building up of one of those vast establishments required years; that the law of 1870, fixing the duty at $28, had afforded very little benefit to the rail mills when the crash of 1873 cast its blight upon railroad building, and deprived the mills, to a great extent, of the custom upon which they had counted, and that in the resulting competition prices had fallen to a point which none had expected to see in this or in any other country—prices so far below the cost of production that one after another of the great mills had fallen into bankruptcy or financial difficulties, the strongest only surviving. When at last, in 1879, the storm had shown signs of abating, and prices had slowly advanced, the railroads had begun to buy more freely, and at the end of 1879 they had bought the chief part of this year's possible production, and at prices only a little above the minimum. At this moment the railroads were receiving from the American mills steel rails at prices below the cost of the pig-iron that was used in making them. It was at this moment, after passing through the floods and the desert and the famine, that American steel-rail makers were to be told that they should not enter into the promised land because certain railroad companies that had "waxed fat and kicked" upon direct Government bounties, and certain foreigners who had done nothing for this country but sucked out of it the utmost possible gain, clamored that the stipulations of the American duty must be dishonored, and that those American steel works had no rights which their countrymen were bound to respect. He submitted that the business of steel-rail making was of the most indispensable necessity to the prosperity of this country; that the inducement held out by the Government by way of a duty on the foreign product was most moderate; and that a less inducement would have failed to cause the creation of the great American steel works; that the American companies had fulfilled every engagement and done everything that could possibly be required of them; that before they had reaped their reward they were menaced with a sudden withdrawal of the entire basis upon which the Government had called their works into existence; that the gains of even the most successful of the steel mills had been very light, while others had become absolutely bankrupt; that in case the duty was reduced, the anticipated benefits to the country, or even to the railroads, would not be realized; and that in no other possible way than by promoting home competition could American railroads be adequately or cheaply supplied with rails.

Mr. Garfield—How many tons of steel rails were contracted for last year for delivery this year?

Mr. Wharton—More than 500,000 tons, I think.

Mr. Garfield—What percentage is that of the total possible production of our mills?

Mr. Wharton—It is estimated at about 60 per cent. of the entire possible production.

Mr. Garfield—What was the average price at which these rails were contracted for to be delivered in 1880?

Mr. Wharton—I should say that the average price was about $50 per ton, or possibly $55.

The hearing is to be continued to-morrow.

CAPT. M'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, accompanied by his counsel, John D. Townsend, appeared yesterday in the trial-room at Police Headquarters, before Commissioners MacLean, Voorhis, and Wheeler, to answer charges of neglect of duty, in that he did not suppress disorderly resorts in his precinct. A like charge has been preferred against Ward Officer Murphy. Mr. Townsend asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the defendant's mother is lying at the point of death, and the trial was put off until to-morrow at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Mr. Townsend intimated that he will then object to the case being adjudicated on by two of the Police Commissioners, on grounds stated in an affidavit made by Capt. McDonnell, the most pertinent of which is that they are summoned as witnesses for the defense. Access to the affidavit is denied, but it is understood that it states that Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean entered into a conspiracy to deprive Capt. McDonnell of his office by arranging in a house of doubtful repute to offer marked money to him and his lieutenant, Murphy. Another feature of the defense is that Capt. McDonnell purged his precinct as far as possible of doubtful resorts, and that he was hindered in completely cleaning it by the apathy or opposition of citizens, magistrates, and others.

SCHORTER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Charles Schorter, who was recently arrested by Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, on two charges of burglary, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Schorter is the brother-in-law of Edward Tim, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Annie Downey, at No. 111 Prince-street, but subsequently discharged. He is known to the Police as a very bad character, having been implicated in various crimes. He was sentenced to a term of 14 years and 6 months in State Prison on three different charges, and served 12 years. Detective Murphy arrested him on the charge of having committed two burglaries on the night of Jan. 23—one at the factory No. 129 Mercer-street, the other at the factory No. 32 Rivington-street. Two indictments for burglary were found against him, and he pleaded guilty to one charge. Judge Cowing sentenced Schorter to five years in State Prison.

WORK IN THE CITY PARKS.

The request made by the Board of Aldermen that the Park Commissioners erect a tower and supply it with an illuminated clock in Central Park was promptly complied with by the Park Commissioners yesterday, and the tower and clock are to adorn the southern extremity of the old Arsenal. A letter was received from Gen. Newton approving the plans for the Madison-avenue bridge across the Harlem River. Charles Masquerier's application for permission to erect a statue of George Henry Evans, the Shaker, in Central Park, was denied. The music-stand in Madison-square is to be altered into a cottage for ladies. Superintendent Conkling, of the Central Park menagerie, presented a report for 1879, in which the number of animals exhibited was placed at 1,206, including 423 mammals, 753 birds, and 30 reptiles. The number of new animals received was 242. The amount expended for salaries and other expenses in the menagerie was $14,992 96.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 36—The People, &c., vs. Leonidas Dotz, respondent; argued by L. N. Bangs for appellants and by A. R. Laning for respondent. No. 69—Edward O'Brien, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Matthew Hale for appellant and by E. Countryman for respondent. No. 72—Marshall S. Frost et al., respondents, vs. Cornelius Godfrey, appellant; argued by Thomas Young for appellant and by James H. Stanbrough for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Feb. 5: Nos. 68, 56, 21, 73, 74, 169, 79, 80.

JERSEY CITY'S BROKEN BANK.

THIRTY-THREE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR TO BE PAID DEPOSITORS.

Master in Chancery Williams, whom Chancellor Runyon appointed Receiver of the defunct Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank in Jersey City, has prepared a report to be submitted to the depositors. This is the bank whose officers and Directors were recently convicted of a conspiracy to defraud. Mr. Williams says in his report that the total secured and unsecured liabilities of the bank are $266,612 87. The available and good assets are $119,842 23. The secured claims amount to $46,039 22. This includes a claim made by the State Insurance Company amounting to $16,820 25, which is now in course of litigation. Of the total of $119,824,23, which he expects to realize from the bank's assets, he will have remaining to pay depositors, after the payment of the secured claims, the sum of $73,804 11. The total amount due depositors is $220,574 65. So that he expects to be able to pay them 33 per cent. of their claim and no more. Since he assumed the Receivership of the bank he has received from the sale of the assets which could be disposed of readily the sum of $57,163 71. Out of this he has paid $21,892 65 of secured and other loans, a 10 per cent. dividend to depositors, reaching a total of $20,358 94, and incidentals amounting to $4,268 189. The cash balance in his hands is $10,643 23. Of this amount, he holds in reserve for the payment of unpaid first dividends $1,698 52; for the first dividend of the claim of the State Insurance Company, if the courts order him to pay it, $1,882, and for a temporary loan $3,000. That leaves an available balance in his hands of $4,662 to defray the expenses of the Receivership and to go toward the second dividend. The rest of the assets cannot be realized on at once. Foreclosure and sale can alone put the bank in possession of its own. Mr. Williams says that he does not expect for this reason to be able to pay a second dividend this year.

LONGFELLOW AND THE CHILDREN.

THE GENIAL POET'S LETTER TO A LITTLE CINCINNATI GIRL.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following pleasing correspondence:

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1880.

Dear Mr. Longfellow:

We have a custom in our public schools of celebrating the birthday of the great poets of the day. Last month we celebrated J. G. Whittier's. A little girl wrote to him, and he sent her a very nice letter. As we are going to celebrate your birthday, it would gratify myself and classmates very much to have a letter from you, even if is a short one. I am a little girl, only 12 years old, and, of course, am not familiar with much poetry, but hope to be when I grow older. I hope it will give you pleasure to know that we little school-girls in Cincinnati will all be thinking of you on the 27th of February, 1880. Your affectionate little friend, C. E. M.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S REPLY.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 29, 1880.

Dear Miss M——:

Yes, indeed, it will be very pleasant for me to remember that the school-girls of Cincinnati are thinking of me on my birthday. Few things could be more pleasant, and I assure you that when the day comes I will think of you all with equal kindness. The old can understand the young, having once been young themselves. But the young cannot so well understand the old, having never themselves been old. So perhaps you will not quite understand with how much sympathy I can enter into your feelings, and particularly when you tell me you are going to celebrate my birthday. You will have your pleasure in doing it, and I shall have mine in thinking you are doing it. Which will be the greater pleasure? I do not know, and you do not know, and nobody can tell us. We will put it all together and each one shall have an equal share. And now I must pay you a little compliment on your nice letter, and tell you how much it has pleased me. And another little compliment on your handwriting, which is as neat and clear as print. With many thanks, your old friend and new,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Stephen Personette, of Caldwell Township, Essex County, N. J., died on Tuesday night from injuries received by the overturning of his carriage. On Monday evening Dr. Personette, accompanied by his wife and a lady friend, went to visit Mr. De Witt Baldwin, residing on the mountain. At midnight the three started for home. Dr. Personette directed his coachman to turn short at a bridge just beyond Mr. Baldwin's premises, and in doing so one wheel of the carriage ran over the end of the culvert. The vehicle was overturned. Dr. Personette, who was a large and heavy man, was thrown violently to the ground. He was senseless when picked up. He remained unconscious till he died, from internal injuries. His wife and the lady friend escaped comparatively unharmed. Dr. Personette was one of the most prominent residents of Essex County. He had a large practice as a physician, and was at one time a member of the State Legislature. He was a conspicuous member of the State and County Medical Societies, and was Physician to the Essex County Penitentiary. He was a Director of the Bloomfield Insurance Company, a leading Odd-fellow, and a prominent churchman. He was 68 years of age.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles S. Holstein, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; Alexander C. Wells, Surveyor of Customs, District of Louisiana; Edgar W. Mann, Register of the Land Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming; James M. Haworth, of Kansas, to be an Indian Inspector.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Held by Choate, J.

12. United States vs. E. Spaulding et al.; 17. United States vs. E. Haas et al.; 18. United States vs. Market National Bank; 19. T. M. Davis vs. C. A. Stevens; 22. United States vs. W. Cunningham; 23. United States vs. Ocean National Bank; 24. United States vs. E. M. O. Bright; 25. United States vs. Frank Phelps et al.; 26. United States vs. M. H. Treadwell; 27. United States vs. F. Burghard et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Assessment Calendar—Nos. 55, 57, 133, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 157, 162, 163, 164, 165, 173, 174, 178, 179, 193, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229. Day Calendar—Nos. 6, 25, 41, 52, 59, 89, 93, 97, 99, 131, 140, 156, 171, 190, 203, 205, 224, 243.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 434, 435, 407, 408, 271, 117, 339, 445, 450, 463, 469, 226, 473, 478, 484, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 346.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1447, 1815, 2581, 1805, 1560, 1575, 1557, 886, 1793, 1794, 1700, 1701, 95, 1746, 1377½, 2127, 1587, 1442, 938, 2284, 513, 1568, 307, 898.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1735, 1399, 1406, 885, 773, 11½, 1363, 746, 1009, 1336, 959, 1377, 509½, 680, 1741, 1691½, 1043, 179, 1625, 2463, 1046, 1532, 1762, 1536, 1646.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1585, 1690, 1360, 2137, 1351, 1196, 1190, 1247, 1359, 941, 1588, 1475, 1629, 1408, 1713, 1722, 1738, 1601, 1465, 1500, 1985, 308½, 1664, 1815, 1617.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 42, 37, 46, 35, 52.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 79, 559, 181, 611—Learned vs. Tillotson, 515, 493, 213, 224, 563, 452, 212, 180, 456, 733, 405, 377, 1013, 1044, 288—Hunt vs. Lawless.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 1077, 469, 591, 937, 257, 262, 540, 935, 1113, 381, 571, 219, 703, 245, 286.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 1021, 437, 592, 439, 344, 166, 557, 573, 469, 615, 616, 619, 408, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 627, 628, 629, 601, 573, 418.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 13, 14.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 13, 20.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1292, 1323, 1038, 1098, 1241, 2455, 1313, 412, 810, 1378, 1368, 1050, 930, 1313, 2387, 1398, 1418, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1445, 1446.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1368, 1369, 1399, 1150, 1217, 1325, 966, 1376, 1372, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 2790½, 723, 293, 333, 512, 775 to 828 inclusive.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3270½, 4074, 3265, 135, 3789, 407, 3918, 6345, 3030½, 3270, 149, 2978, 3150½, 3156, 3772.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Hawes, J.

Nos. 3297, 411, 757, 767, 3360, 559, 826, 827, 828, 829, 330, 331, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 840, 841, 842, 844 to 874 inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Max Dreyfus, felonious assault and battery, (continued.)	George Leason, Excise.
John J. Kenny, felonious assault and battery.	Morris Luney, Excise.
Abraham Graham, grand larceny.	John Lawler, Excise.
Dominico Ellieras, grand larceny.	George Mangles, Excise.
Thomas Conlin, robbery.	Charles Murphy, Excise.
John Hays, gambling.	Edward Muller, Excise.
Frank Baker and Ambrose A. Baker, assault and battery.	John Kohler, Excise.
Mary Kelly, Excise.	Thomas McGeeran, Excise.
Mary Canfield, Excise.	John McKenny, Excise.
Theresa Adler, Excise.	John McCullough, Excise.
	Bridget McGarry, Excise.
	Charles McDonald, Excise.
	John Pittkoff, Excise.
	Michael Shine, Excise.
	James Callanan, Excise.
	Frank Caprach, Excise.
	John Brennan, Excise.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.

Florence Jackson, grand larceny.	Michael Gassels, Excise.
Frank De Hart, grand larceny.	Michael Finnegan, Excise.
Michael Finnigan and Thomas Spink, grand larceny.	John J. Daly, Excise.
Samuel Rosenback, grand larceny.	Peter Eagan, Excise.
John Dunn, Excise.	Daniel Fuerey, Excise.
Romaine Galego, Excise.	Felix Grantley, Excise.
August Elling, Excise.	Thomas Higgins, Excise.
James Dwaney, Excise.	William A. Hines, Excise.
Antonio Florio, Excise.	Joseph Height, Excise.
Mary Ann Farrell, Excise.	Patrick Hearn, Excise.
	Thomas Degruch, Excise.
	Bartholomew Farrell, Excise.
	Henry Finke, Excise.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880.

The demand for live stock generally, on this forenoon, was steady at current rates, which were firm, owing to the non-arrivals of part of the herds and flocks due, as such delay prevented the supply from being above the demand. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4¾@8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 6¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5¾ to 11¼ cwt. From 54 to 57 ℔. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 ℔. net. Quality as above reported poor to fair, with a good top. Milch Cows unchanged since Monday last. Meal-fed Calves, quality coarse, sold at 2½c.@4c. ⅌ ℔.; Bobs at 6c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.; fair quality Veals at 7½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep sold at 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs, 6¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; Ewes, 5¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; Bucks, 4c. ⅌ ℔.; mixed flocks of Bucks and Ewes, 5c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs not quoted. City dressed opened at 6¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Market Pigs, 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 3 Bulls at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 462 Illinois Steers: 74 head, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., 280 head, 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., 108 head, 10c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½, 7¾, to 8 cwt. W. E. Dudley & Son sold for selves and Post 2 Oxen, 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; 61 Illinois Steers, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head, on 30 head, weight 7 cwt. B. C. Coon sold for self 75 Illinois Steers: 60 head, 9c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head on 17 head, to 9½c. ⅌ ℔., 15 head 13¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weights 6¼ to 8 cwt. H. Livingston sold for self 48 Illinois Steers, 1,310 ℔., $5 25c. ⅌ cwt. C. Kahn sold on commission 12 Bulls, 1,537 to 1,630 ℔., 3¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 45 Illinois Steers: 12 head, 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $5 on the lot, 33 head, 10c. ⅌ ℔., with $10 off the lot, weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt.; 61 Missouri Steers: 31 head, 9½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., 30 head, 10c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weights 6 to 7½ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 265 Illinois Steers: 1 Steer, 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., 29 head, 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head on 16 head, 45 head, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head on 15 head, 74 head, 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $31 off, and $33 on the lot; 49 head, 10c. ⅌ ℔., 67 head, 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., with $16 off on 16 head, weights 4¾, 7, to 7¾ cwt., strong. F. Joseph sold for self 362 Illinois Steers: 3 head, 9c. ⅌ ℔., 164 head, 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., 36 head, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., 59 head, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., with $43 50 off the herd, weight 6¼ to 7¾ cwt. Kirby & Co. sold 357 Michigan Sheep, 82 to 113 ℔., $5 40@$6 30 ⅌ cwt. J. H. Hume sold 150 State Sheep: 90 head, 81 to 86 ℔., 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔., 60 head, 107 ℔., 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 12 State Lambs, 73 ℔., 6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 37 Calves, 326 ℔., 3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Calves, 460 to 510 ℔., 3½c.@4c. ⅌ ℔.; 3 Veals, 130 ℔., 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 29 Ewes and Bucks, 107 ℔., 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 146 Canada Ewes, State fed, 146 ℔., 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 156 State Sheep, 82 ℔., 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 323 Illinois Sheep, 92 to 110 ℔., 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 54 State Lambs, 74 ℔., 6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 4 Calves, 190 ℔., 3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Bobs, 94 to 95 ℔., 6c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.; 19 Veals, 117 to 179 ℔., 7½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 Bucks, 156 ℔., 4c. ⅌ ℔.; 48 Ewes, 132 ℔., 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 204 Western Sheep, 92 ℔., 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 229 Michigan Sheep, 98 to 125 ℔., 6c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 197 Canada Lambs, 80 to 85 ℔., 7½c.@7⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for N. Lehman 3 Bulls, 1,240 to 1,570 ℔., 3¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 28 Virginia Oxen: 3 head 6½c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔., 3 Oxen 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head, to 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; for A. Sondheimer 4 dry Cows, 980 to 1,370 ℔., 3½c.@3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 79 Ohio Steers: 29 head 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head on 4 head, to 8½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head on 25 head, 50 head, 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 9¼ cwt.; for S. Chambers 18 Virginia Steers, 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Martin Fuller & Co. 32 Missouri Steers, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., scant. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 47 Illinois Steers, 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., including 18 head at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 8¾ cwt.; for N. Lehman 2 Dry Cows, 1,120 ℔., 3¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 Virginia Steers, 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; for Myer & Housman 17 Dry Cows, 915 ℔., 3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 38 Ohio Steers, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head on 28 head, to 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt., scant. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 47 Illinois Steers, 8¾c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., with $17 off on 17 head sold at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel 33 Illinois Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for self 117 Illinois Steers: 36 head, 1,160 ℔., 5c. ⅌ ℔., 81 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., with $48 50 on the herd, weights 7 to 7½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self and Morris 341 Illinois Steers: 83 head, 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., 111 head, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔., 109 head, 9½c. ⅌ ℔., 39 head, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., with $63 off and $64 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾, to 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 1 Bull, 1,550 ℔., 3¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 247 Illinois Steers: 75 head, 9c. ⅌ ℔., 160 head, 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., 12 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $50 off and $16 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾, to 7½ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 3 Bulls, 1,097 ℔., 3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 3 Dry Cows, 950 to 1,620 ℔., 3½c.@3¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Oxen, 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $2 off the lot, weight 11¼ cwt.; 29 Illinois Steers, 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 422 Ohio Sheep: 67 head, 84½ ℔., 5c. ⅌ ℔., 355 head, 111 to 120 ℔., $5 70@$6 ⅌ cwt.; 104 Michigan Sheep, 117 ℔., 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 417 State Sheep: 261 head, 89 to 103½ ℔., 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ ℔., 156 head, 105 to 121 ℔., 6c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 54 State Lambs, 73 ℔., 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔. J. P. Sadler sold 3 Tennessee Oxen, 9c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½ cwt., scant; 80 Missouri Steers: 17 head 9½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head, 63 head, 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 4 Dry Cows, 975 ℔., 3⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 80 Ohio Steers: 48 head, 8c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., 32 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., with $14 off and $7 on the herd, weights 6, 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 184 State Sheep, 86½ ℔., 5c. ⅌ ℔. Haas & Pidcock sold 347 State Sheep, 86 to 107½ ℔., 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 135 Ohio Sheep, 92 ℔., 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 333 State Sheep: 188 head, 89 ℔., 5¾c. ⅌ ℔., 140 head, 118½ to 120½ ℔., 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,308 head of horned Cattle, 105 Cows, 814 Veals and Calves, 1,882 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,123 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,723 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 3,848 Sheep and Lambs, 3,786 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 2, 1880: 481 head of horned Cattle, 46 Cows, 240 Veals and Calves, 4,987 Sheep and Lambs, 3,987 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 8,265 head; for the same time last week, 8,278 head; consigned through, 435 cars; market dull and prices a shade lower; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; sales of extra Steers at $4 50@$4 85; fair to medium, $3 90@$4 35; common, $3 50@$3 75; Cows and Heifers, $3@$3 40; Bulls, common to choice, $2 75@$3 85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; total for week thus far, 19,400 head; for same time last week, 12,200 head; consigned through, 21 cars; market dull, tending downward; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; only light proportion of choice stock; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $4 65@$5 25; choice to fancy, $5 75; Canada fair to to choice, $4 25@$5; fair to choice Western Lambs, $5 35@$6 20; common to extra Canada, $5 75@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,290 head; total for the week thus far, 20,775 head; for the same time last week, 15,895 head; consigned through, 76 cars; market active and a shade higher; run of sale stock light; quotable, good to choice Yorkers, $4 80@$4 85; fair light, $4 65@$4 75; medium and heavy grades, $4 80@$4 90; extra, $5; fair ends, $4 25@$4 70; coarse, rough, and common, $3@$4 10; Pigs, $4 25@$4 40; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; quality only fair; market dull, slow, and 10c. lower; mixed packing, $4 35@$4 50; light, $4 30@$4 50; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 75; all good Hogs were sold; some common were left over. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head; early the *feeling was healthy, but the market closed weaker; shipping*, $4 25@$5 55; butchers' strong and active; Cows, $2 30@$3 40; Oxen, $3@$5; Bulls, $2 50@$3 40; Calves, $4@$6 25; stockers and feeders slow and weak at $2 50@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 400 head; market quiet at $3@$5 40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Hogs dull and lower; light shipping, $4 20@$4 35; packing, $4 30@$4 45; butchers', to select, $4 50@$4 60; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 450 head. Cattle active and a shade higher; good to prime Steers, 1,300 to 1,550 ℔. average, $4 65@$5 25; export Steers would bring $5 50 quickly; butchers' Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 ℔. average, $4@$4 50; South-west Steers, $3 75@$4 15; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 50; feeders, $4@$4 25; corn-fed Texans, $3@$4; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 200 head. Sheep firm and unchanged, with a good run and brisk trade; receipts, 2,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts for two days, 239 head of through, and 706 head of local stock; supply light, but fully equal to demand; market slow, with few buyers; fair to good about 10c.@15c. higher than a week ago, while common are about the same, but firm; best, $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4 10@$4 90; common, $3 25@$3 75; Bulls, Stags, and fat Cows, $2 25@$3 50; sales for two days, 716 head; several loads shipped on in first hands. Hogs—Receipts for two days, 2,875 head; Philadelphias, $4 65@$5 10; Yorkers, $4 70@$4 85. Sheep—Receipts for two days, 4,400 head; selling at $3@$4 25.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 72; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35; New-Jersey Central Consols, 110½; Erie, 50⅛; do. second Consols, 94. British Consols, 98 3-16 for both money and the account.

2:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 72¾; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36.

4 P. M.—United States 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 111¼; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 73½; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35½; Erie, 50; do. second Consols, 93¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £59,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 82f. 65c. for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 10,800 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 13-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 7d. Futures closed flat. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 6¾d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Calcutta Linseed, 56s.@56s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—Petroleum, 18¾f. for fine Pale American.

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—Petroleum, 7 marks 15 pfennigs.

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 41½ marks ⅌ 110 ℔.

HAMBURG, Feb. 4.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 43 marks ⅌ 100 ℔.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hobbies.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Masquerade Ball.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.
CHICKERING HALL—English Glee Concert.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, a slight rise followed by falling barometer, and westerly to southerly winds.

By a majority of 20 votes the Pennsylvania State Convention adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to the National Republican Convention to support Gen. GRANT for the Presidential nomination, and on that and all other questions to vote as a unit. The first part of the resolution was obstinately opposed by the friends of Mr. BLAINE—none of the other rivals of Gen. GRANT having had any representation in the convention—but the Cameron influence carried everything before it both in regard to an instructed delegation and to the appointment of that delegation by the convention instead of by the representatives of the several Congressional districts. It may be an open question whether the action of the convention is in perfect harmony with the preponderating Republican sentiment of the State, but strong as may be the popular feeling in favor of BLAINE, it is certain that a good deal of his support in the convention came from men who espoused his cause quite as much from opposition to the rule of the CAMERONS as from any special attachment to his claims on the Presidential nomination. The platform was of the usual Pennsylvania pattern, emphatically against any interference with the tariff, except perhaps after the "patient and thorough" investigations of a commission, and non-committal on any other disputed point of Republican policy.

Contemptible as are the motives which deter members of Congress of both parties from entertaining any proposals of financial legislation, their resolute inaction has at least the merit of rendering the wild schemes of the inflationists as impossible as the conservative proposals of financial reformers. It is tolerably clear that there will not be during this session even a discussion of bills or resolutions intended to deprive the greenbacks of their legal-tender quality or to put a stop to the coinage of silver dollars. But the country is also secure against the enactment of any law for a new creation of paper money, or the unlimited coinage of silver. It is an abuse of language to call this policy "letting well enough alone." It involves a deliberate refusal to make specie resumption a reality, and to guard it on the one side against Congressional interference with the volume of paper money, and on the other against the dangers inherent in the steady increase of a depreciated silver coinage, which the people of the country do not want and which the foreigner will not take in payment of our obligations abroad. All that the cowardly policy of Republicans and Democrats in both houses amounts to is, that when "well enough" has become both intolerable and dangerous, it will be admitted that the time for action has come. The experience which will be likely to precede a demonstration of that fact is likely to be both expensive and disastrous.

It is announced that Gov. CORNELL will make no more nominations to important State offices until after the meeting of the State Convention on the 25th inst. That is to say, the Governor shares with an apparent majority of his party in the Legislature the conviction that the work of the session must be kept subordinate to the partisan necessities of an impending Presidential election. It does not seem to have occurred to the representatives of the Republican Party at the State capital that the most obvious way to contribute to Republican success this Fall is to deal boldly, decisively, and intelligently with all public questions submitted to them, whether in relation to appointments or legislation. The Governor cannot temporize with the appointment of a successor to JOHN F. SMYTH without incurring the distrust of a large class of persons whose adhesion is essential to a Republican victory, and the Legislature cannot stave off the consideration of a subject so pressing as that of the reform of the Tax laws without betraying one of the obligations attaching to the party's possession of power. Party unity which is at the mercy of a few holders or expectants of State offices is too brittle a thing to be worth preserving, and the merely negative reputation of having done no harm is not likely to commend the party which will be held accountable for the acts of the Legislature of 1880 to the support of independent and intelligent voters.

Two gentlemen were before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, to argue as to the duty on steel rails, whose positions are peculiarly representative. One was the Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, formerly member of Congress from Iowa. He appeared as the spokesman of the Western railroads, in favor of a reduction of the duty, which, he thought, should not be more than $14 a ton. While representing the corporations whose material interests are most directly involved in the proposed measure, Mr. WILSON also represents the great grain-producing States of the North-west, on whose industry the present tax is an enormous burden. The other gentleman heard was Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON, of Philadelphia, who appeared for the mill-owners. His argument was, in brief, that the tariff had, up to the present time, been of little or no advantage to the mill-owners; that all but the strongest concerns had failed in spite of it; that rails were now being delivered at a price less than the cost of the pig-iron used in making them, and that the only way to give American roads an adequate and cheap supply of rails was to keep up the present rate of duty. But he failed to show how his weak clients had been induced to quadruple their production in four years, or how the mill-owners who were selling rails at a loss could pay $140,000 a year to the Vulcan Rail Mills to lie idle. If the tariff has been useless to build up this industry, as he claims, then the subsidies have been wasted, and the hopeless experiment should be abandoned. If, on the contrary, the industry has prospered enormously, as it has, it should be required to surrender a portion of its gains to the consumers who have been heavily taxed to create it. As to the "adequate and cheap supply" of rails for the railways, these corporations appear quite willing to take their chances with a reduced duty.

At the suggestion of Secretary SCHURZ the Board of Indian Commissioners, now in session in this City, have appointed a committee to investigate the entire Indian service, beginning with the bureau in Washington, and going through all of the Indian agencies in the United States. This committee, of which Gen. FISK is Chairman, will be able to prove that the organization which it represents is not a purely ornamental board. The investigation will probably be much more extended than was contemplated in the original organization of the board, but not more so than the good of the public service requires. Innumerable scandals have grown out of the management of Indian affairs, and Secretary SCHURZ has forcibly demonstrated a solicitude that abuses and irregularities should be searched out by the men who are charged by law with a general supervision of this much-neglected branch of the service. It is now in order for a gloomy protest to come out of the darkness of Providence, R. I., against any inquiry which may bring to light "another Indian scandal."

THE SITUATION OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Our readers have probably been more pained than surprised by the statements that have recently been made in these columns regarding the abuse of the civil service to promote the political ambition of the Secretary of the Treasury. These statements have been so numerous, direct, and well authenticated, and they are so far sustained by what is generally known among those familiar with politicians and their ways, that their correctness, in substance, in spite of the roundabout explanation of the Secretary, cannot be seriously doubted. It is the more difficult to doubt them, because the traditional method of managing the civil service has been very slightly interfered with under the well-meaning but weak administration of President HAYES, and because such reform as has been attempted has consistently failed of any adequate support from the Treasury Department. As before the advent of the present Administration, the entire service was relentlessly bent to the will of some man or men entertaining political aspirations, and as only a weak and scattered effort has been since made to prevent such a result, it is quite inevitable that the accounts of the prostitution of the power of the Secretary to secure a Republican nomination should be generally accepted. It is perfectly in accordance with custom, and there is nothing in the Secretary's views or conduct to render it improbable. Therefore it is scarcely questioned.

It is possible that those friends of the President who have been beseeching his critics to be "patient," who have protested that he has really done all that he could have done under the circumstances to divorce the civil service from politics, and who have claimed that until Congress moved in the matter nothing more could be accomplished, may now see that, whether inevitably or not, the reform of the President has been fatally defective. Had he applied promptly, firmly, and to the best of his ability, the principles which he laid down in his inaugural and his letter of acceptance, he would not have been subjected to the humiliation of seeing his most intimate friend and official adviser published as perverting the most important branch of the service to his private ends. Even if we grant that the President regrets this result, as he must, if he is a man of any sincerity, and that he would gladly defeat the Secretary's purpose, and punish him for what he has already done, he is practically powerless to do so. He has not behind him any well-established public sentiment of confidence in his reform or of hope in its ultimate success, because the reform has been so slow, so feeble, and so indefinite that very few people know anything of its nature or purposes, and still fewer believe in its genuineness. This feeling in the public mind is undoubtedly to some extent mistaken. The President's reform has, within narrow limits, been an excellent and fruitful one; it has, also, within narrow limits, been proved to be capable of general application, and, judging from his statements in his last Message, it rests on a real desire on his part to abolish "patronage," and to conduct the service on business principles. But it has failed to take root, because it was not planted in time, because it has not been cared for with the necessary fidelity and energy, and because there has been lack of proof that the President would not, in a moment of indifference or negligence, allow it to be pulled up. Obviously, it is now being uprooted in a very effective manner by the Secretary of the Treasury, and if anything remains of it at all by the time Mr. HAYES'S successor comes in, it will be because of the stubborn adherence to it, against great opposition, of those subordinate officers who have it in charge. Should that successor be Mr. SHERMAN, there would be an end of it; should it be a Democrat elected over Mr. SHERMAN, which is not an impossible contingency, there would equally be an end of it; and, in the latter case, the President would be obliged to confess that, had he enforced his professed views of reform faithfully, no such disaster could have happened from such a cause.

It cannot be untimely or gratuitous at this moment thus to point out that the methods which the Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be using to secure his ends, are precisely those which might have been rendered impossible had Mr. HAYES done resolutely what he has feebly tried to do, and that their employment in this way shows conclusively the necessity of a systematic and sustained application of the principles which the President has defined, and which his noted civil service order was a gentle attempt to enforce. Had the President made it clearly understood that removals and appointments, so far as he was concerned, would be governed by merit only, tested by impartial examinations, and that every officer in the service would be required to abstain from interference with political machinery, no such unfortunate spectacle as is now offered to the public would have been possible. But because he contented himself with a vague prohibition of such misconduct, which he has never consented to define clearly, or still less to apply, and because he has confined himself, with few exceptions, to a barren enunciation of general principles, his much-loved reform has come to grief at the hands of his own chief Cabinet officer. Nor is this all. The injury and insult to his reform are offered most conspicuously in the South, where its honest and thorough establishment would have done more to break down sectional prejudice, confirm the national character of the Republican Party, and give enduring substance to the President's "policy," than all that he has done, or could have done, in that direction.

It is most mortifying and depressing to those who believe in the efficacy of a genuine reform, to find that while their belief is fully justified by the record of the reform where it has been genuine, as in the Collector's and Naval Officer's Departments of the New-York Custom-house, the Chief Executive is making it ridiculous by such appointments as that of Mr. HOWARD, and by permitting such wholesale violations of his own professed principles as Mr. SHERMAN is guilty of. We do not despair of the ultimate triumph of the reform, because it is just, wise, and necessary, but we build our hopes on what has been and is being done despite the President's absurd errors and faults. For, after all, these prove, not the insufficiency of the principles and methods of reform, but only the President's apparently hopeless obfuscation regarding them.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Our Legislators have a wonderful propensity for disposing of troublesome questions that are forced upon their attention by referring them to a commission or a select committee, to investigate and report. It matters not how many times or how thoroughly a subject may have been investigated before, or how much information in regard to it may be already at hand, there is always an uncontrollable impulse to set a commission at work upon it. The stir that has been made in the last year by certain energetic Frenchmen on the subject of a ship canal across the American isthmus could not fail to excite attention in this country, and it was quite natural that it should make an early appearance in Congress. It has, indeed, appeared there early and often. There have been resolutions about it, there has been a select committee of the House voted to take charge of it, certain Senators are quarreling over a proposition for a joint select committee of the two houses, and there are scattered about somewhere several propositions for the appointment of a Government commission to make a new investigation and report on the whole subject. So far as appears, the task proposed for the commission is simply to go over old ground and do what has been done before at least once. The Government of the United States has in past years, at considerable expense, made surveys of the various routes. If they were not thorough and satisfactory, it is the fault of the very competent engineers to whom they were intrusted, and we have no assurance that others will do better now. The whole subject was examined and reported upon by a commission some five years ago, and the result is in the hands of the Government.

We take it for granted that if any American scheme of the kind is ever to be put on a practical basis and made anything but a subject for discussion, it must be done by private enterprise. Whenever it takes that form, no doubt the Government will give it all the countenance and protection that can be expected of it, but the Government is not likely to go into the undertaking itself. If such were the purpose, it could properly be asked to do the preliminary work and clear the way for active operations. But if it is to be a business project, entered upon as a profitable investment, it is for those business men who believe in it to come forward, organize themselves, and show a disposition to do something. Then the Government will have something to which it may lend its countenance and protection, and in whose behalf it could take whatever action might be proper for the promotion of a work of such importance. But where is the company, or the material of a company, or the evidence of a genuine business enterprise on foot, to which that encouragement is to be given which Senator GORDON and others are so eager to have the Government extend? If it exists, or is to exist, it is its business to get a franchise, make its preliminary surveys, and prepare for work. The Government cannot deal with individuals who merely deliver lectures and write articles on the subject. It cannot cooperate in an undertaking that gives no evidence of existence, and we do not understand that any one proposes that it shall itself undertake and carry out the work as a Government affair.

The fact seems to be that there is no American interoceanic canal scheme for Congress to encourage or promote, and there is thus far no substantial evidence that there is going to be one. Hence, these zealous promoters in Congress are blazing away at a mark which they cannot see, and proposing to do things for which there is no tangible object. The really existent thing at the moment, whatever it may be in a year from now, is the French scheme, and objection to that is the inciting cause of all that is said and proposed on the subject. There have been resolutions and declarations brought forward, aimed at that, as a European interference on this continent, or something that may lead to one. It is said that whatever scheme is to be carried out for connecting the two oceans must be under the auspices of the United States Government. Must, but how? M. DE LESSEPS'S company is a private corporation, holding a franchise from a country as foreign to us as to France, and the French Government officially declares that it has no connection with it. Our Government can hold no relations with private citizens of another country operating on territory over which it has no jurisdiction. The Monroe doctrine has no more concern with a canal company in Colombia than with a railroad company in Venezuela or Peru. The Government is called upon for action, but what ground for action has it, and what can it do? Let the wise men in Congress determine that first of all. No doubt an interoceanic canal, if it is to exist, will be a matter of interest to us, and we shall have certain claims in regard to it, which we can urge at the proper time. It will concern us that it brings no European interference upon this continent, and when it proposes or threatens to do so, we should have no hesitation in raising our voice. We should then have something at which to direct our declarations and upon which to base Governmental action. Now there is only a private scheme, whose success is extremely problematical, and one in which Americans and America have the same opportunity to take part or to secure control that any other people or nation has. In its present stage it is extremely difficult to see what Congress can do about it, and individual members are exercising themselves over it to very little purpose. It is for us either to do something ourselves or let others fail to do what we declare cannot be done without us, and not undertake to get up international complications between the United States of America and M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS or the Interoceanic Canal Company, with neither of whom we have any diplomatic relations.

AN IMMORAL ESPIONAGE.

An over-zealous and indiscreet agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has brought that organization into disrepute. Mr. D. J. WHITNEY, who is what may be called a law officer of the association, admits that he is at the head of a force of detectives, which, he says, "is modeled something after the old espionage methods of Paris." By this, we may understand that Mr. WHITNEY, acting as an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has organized a system of spies like that which prevailed in Paris during the third Empire, under which, if a stranger or a citizen fell into the hands of the Police, or was even knocked down by a runaway horse in the streets, there was always at hand a secret agent who could furnish the authorities with his name, age, nationality, and a complete diary of his life in the French capital. This system of espionage was instituted in the interest of a political despotism which suspected every man to be a political plotter and conspirator. In New-York, according to Mr. D. J. WHITNEY, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the system is organized in the interests of morality. Briefly, the practice of the bureau of espionage of the Society for the Prevention of Crime is to establish a watch on houses suspected of sheltering persons, male or female, engaged in immoral practices, and on houses which are used as secret places of assignation by persons of both sexes. Great stress is laid upon the apparent respectability and prominence of the alleged frequenters of these places. Mr. WHITNEY, in one of the interviews to which he has consented, dwells unctuously on the fact that the men whom his spies have watched are "prominent." They do not appear worth consideration and espionage unless they are prominent men. Having tracked one of these prominent and presumably rich men to a secret haunt of vice, the fact that he is prominent and presumably rich is next ascertained by "shadowing" him. To use Mr. WHITNEY'S own language, "his name is got by various means, frequently by following him home." The information thus collected by the spies of the society is recorded in books. Thus the detective bureau of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has a directory of assignation-houses, brothels, and gaming-houses, and of the people who frequent them. It is particularly desirable that men and women of prominence and respectability, if they tread these forbidden paths, shall be snared in the net of the admirable WHITNEY.

The purpose of this system of espionage is the prevention of crime. The information collected by the detectives is not to be used except at the discretion of Mr. WHITNEY and other managers of the association. It is to be used privately. If certain alleged facts collected by this remarkable bureau had been used publicly, says the excellent Mr. WHITNEY, "two highly-respected families would have been disgraced." The highly-respected families owe their respectability to-day to the forbearance of Mr. WHITNEY and his detectives. If these estimable men chose to tell what they know, or think they know, somebody would be ruined. But they keep this curious information, as they say, for the purpose of suppressing the dens of infamy into which the prominent, respectable, and wealthy objects of their espionage have been tracked. This is done by "a little moral suasion and a small whip over the heads" of the delinquents. These are Mr. WHITNEY'S words, and we presume he knows what he is talking about. The delinquent is told that somebody knows that he is going to the bad, and that he should reform; this is the moral suasion. He is warned that the place which he frequents is to be "raided," and that he is to be called as a witness as to its character. This is Mr. WHITNEY'S "small whip over the head." There is a peculiarity about the vice of the upper wealthy classes which makes it most objectionable to the Society to the Prevention of Crime. This is its secrecy. Open, notorious, and flaunting crime is not nearly so offensive. When asked if the concert-gardens, dance-houses, and rum-holes of the Bowery were subjected to the espionage of the society, Mr. WHITNEY replied that "no respectable clerks, salesmen, or merchants go into those places except to satisfy their curiosity." In like manner, we must suppose, if one of these guardians of the public morals were asked why secret and mysterious haunts of vice are watched, while the gas-lighted parlors of infamous women on Greene, Mercer, and other public thoroughfares, keep open doors, unmolested all through the night, from Sabbath to Sabbath, he would say that no respectable youth goes in there to his *ruin*. But this would be a frightful error.

It cannot be argued that rich and prominent men have any class license to practice immorality. But neither can it be argued that the "schools of infamy" are those exclusively patronized by the rich and respectable. Nor can such dangerous weapons as those contained in the secret records of the Society for the Prevention of Crime be intrusted to any man's hands. The alleged information collected for these records is in the hands of detectives and spies—men notoriously without character or principle. We undertake to say that no man of honor or refinement would engage in this most disreputable and infamous business. The spies are broken policemen, discharged firemen, and dishonored detectives, who have long ago sold out their reputability. Mr. WHITNEY is undoubtedly an honest and well-meaning man. He will not use the black lists for purposes of black-mail or terrorism, and his books may be kept under triple locks and bolts of steel. Nevertheless, the information which he has collected remains in the hands of those who collected it, so far as all practical uses are concerned. No matter whether this so-called information is based on facts or imagination, the agents who reported it own it. Nothing but their destruction can destroy their ownership. Should they use it, as they may, no punishment visited on them can restore the character which they have once blighted. A man's reputation, a woman's fair fame, may be destroyed by one of these creatures in mere wantonness, and not all the torture which might be inflicted upon the black-mailer will ever undo the mischief which he has done. It is idle to say that secret information concerning the habits of respectable women and men will never be used except for good ends. This is the delusion of a zealous ignoramus. Espionage is hateful to a free people, no matter in what interest it is professed to be exercised. And the acknowledgment that such a system is countenanced by the Society for the Prevention of Crime is calculated to destroy the reputation of that organization in the minds of multitudes of pure and honest men.

ELASTIC SHIPS.

The Italians are rapidly reducing armored vessels to an absurdity. They are building two enormous men-of-war—the *Italia* and the *Lepanto*—which are to be of about 13,000 tons each, and to carry armor of thirty-six inches in thickness. No gun now in existence can pierce this armor, so that the ships will be for a time invulnerable. On the other hand, their immense draft of water will prevent them from entering almost all the French and Austrian harbors, so that they can be of little use for offensive purposes so long as hostile vessels are content to let them alone. Of course, guns will soon be made which will pierce thirty-six inches of iron, and the *Italia* and the *Lepanto* will then be as useless as are the old-fashioned iron-clads with six inches of armor. What the building of these ships really demonstrates is the fact that the time has arrived when a vessel, in order to carry armor enough to resist the attack of a 100-ton gun, must be made so large as to be unable to enter an ordinary harbor; or, in other words, must be an absurdly useless monster.

The acute German mind has already perceived the folly of building impregnable ships. The learned Prof. LOEWENTHAL has become convinced that instead of building ships which cannot be pierced by the guns now in use, we should build ships which would offer the least possible resistance to cannon-balls. He claims that the frigate of the future will be so constructed that the balls of the enemy will pass directly through her without inflicting any damage, and that she will attack her enemy, not with guns, but with torpedoes.

Herr LOEWENTHAL selects for the material of his newly-invented war-vessel, india-rubber of one foot in thickness. The whole hull is to be made of india rubber, strengthened below the water-line with a light steel frame. The vessel will be driven by an ordinary steam-engine, and will have no masts. At the bow will be a projecting spar, to which torpedoes will be affixed, and the entire crew, including the helmsman, will be on the lower deck out of the range of shot. When a cannon-ball strikes the india-rubber ship, it will pass directly through it above the heads of the crew, and the hole made by it will instantly close. Paying no attention to such futile attacks, the india-rubber vessel will steam toward her adversary and explode her torpedo. The doomed vessel will instantly sink, while her elastic destroyer will be driven hundreds of yards backward by the recoil following the explosion. Such a vessel, says the inventor, could easily destroy all the navies of the world, and after her work was done she could be made as strong as ever with the aid of two or three bottles of cement.

While the inventor of this ingenious vessel deserves great credit, there are a few apparent difficulties in the way of its success which perhaps he has not considered. We may grant that the india-rubber ship cannot be injured by shot, but it does not therefore follow that she will be a trustworthy war-vessel. She will be light and buoyant, but how will she behave when steaming against a head sea? Obviously, she will go backward instead of forward. The harder she is driven against a sea the further will she bound backward. If the learned Professor were to try the scientific experiment of "barn-ball," wherein an elastic ball is thrown against the side of a barn, he would perceive that the harder the ball is thrown the further backward it will bound. All that it would be necessary for a vessel to do when attacked by the india-rubber frigate would be to keep directly to windward of her. Unless the sea were to be exceptionally quiet, the india-rubber ship would be steadily bounced out of sight to leeward.

While we thus see that an india-rubber ship could go to windward with even less success than a canal-boat with her mules disabled, it is also clear that in case she were to be driven on shore in a storm, her crew would have a very uncomfortable time. Every time she would strike the rocks she would bound into the air. There could be no more appalling spectacle than that of a noble frigate bounding fifty feet into the air, and coming down only to bound up again. The hardiest base-ball player would not dare to catch her, even were an international congress to agree that ship-wrecked men-of-war could be caught on the first bound in order to put the crew out. Of course, such a ship would not be injured were the sea to play ball with her against the Rock of Gibraltar for forty-eight hours, but beyond any question her crew would be greatly annoyed. After being continually bounced into the air, rolled over and over, and reduced to a pulp, mixed with fragments of furniture, coal, and salt pork, they might be of interest to physiologists, but would certainly be of no further use as sailors.

Prof. LOEWENTHAL must see that his india-rubber ship is impracticable. She will never erase the wooden and iron navies of Europe. Iron-clad vessels will undoubtedly be abandoned after a time, but they will not be succeeded by india-rubber ships. The bounding billow is objectionable enough when it bounds in an excessive and reckless manner, but a bounding ship, in which no man could distinguish his boots from his head with any certainty, would be infinitely worse.

Example is more powerful than precept, and the most effectual way to induce people to do charitable deeds is to lead the way. It not only gives them the incentive of example and the stimulus of having a leader, but it gives the exhorter himself a powerful warrant for his appeals. Our enterprising contemporary, the *Herald*, has shown its appreciation of this in the munificent contribution of $100,000 with which it heads its subscription for the relief of Irish distress. It took all the committees of the British Kingdom some weeks to raise the equivalent of this one contribution from a sympathetic newspaper in the United States. The *Herald* accompanies its appeal and its own gift with a very elaborate exposition of the need that exists in Ireland for prompt action to avert untold suffering. It has performed a timely and generous service for a people for whom it has always shown a kindly sympathy.

It is a somewhat singular fact that only three or four European States still retain their original capitals. Rome has supplanted Florence as the metropolis of Italy. The central point of the German Federation, thanks to Prince BISMARCK, is no longer Frankfort-on-the-Main, but Berlin. Seville preceded Madrid as the capital of Spain; Cracow antedated Warsaw as that of Poland. Scotland has exchanged for Edinburgh the "Dunfermlinetown" of her old ballads. Ghent was the political centre of Belgium before Brussels; Amsterdam that of Holland before The Hague. SHAKESPEARE has immortalized the period when the seat of Danish royalty was not Copenhagen, but Helsingör, (Elsinore.) The old Norwegian coast-town of Nidaros, where HAROLD HARDRADA reigned long before busy, modern Christiania was ever thought of, is now remembered only by antiquaries. But the most striking instance of this kind is undoubtedly Russia, which has changed its capital no less than five times. First came Great Novgorod, next Kieff, then Vladimir, then Moscow, and finally St. Petersburg.

Dr. POTTER, a few days ago, before the Sanitary Reform Association, when explaining the difficulties a child had in concentrating its mind on its studies, when surroundings were uncomfortable, as in a badly-built or ill-ventilated school-room, made use of a singularly happy expression. He spoke of those "physical adjustments," the exact meaning of which most people who work with their brains and pens can most thoroughly understand. It is quite certain that the surroundings of a literary man, when he is at his work, have something to do with the facility or difficulty with which his labor is accomplished. A spluttering pen, viscid ink, greasy paper, a rickety table, an uncomfortable chair, are often clogs to successful composition. They are mechanical obstructions, physical interruptions, which, constantly recurring, check the free flow of thought. The absolute work to be done, even when successfully accomplished, is at the expense of a certain amount of extra labor. It has often been told, what are the peculiar surroundings under which some distinguished men have accomplished their literary work. One author never could write unless a brass candlestick, the candle in which never was lit, was on his table; another had to have a dish of wafers, though he never was known to use any; a third never could pen a line unless a pot with geraniums was placed on or near his writing-desk. As to the material to be used, it is said that one of the most famous of modern French novelists never would have written a romance if a maker of a peculiar paper with blue lines had stopped manufacturing. These are, of course, mental idiosyncrasies to be laughed at, and might be called special adjustments. Taking, however, Dr. POTTER'S broader idea, and applying it to the lower creation, we all know the method employed in training canary birds to sing a stave of music. They are inclosed in a dark cage and piped to. All outside disturbing influences are withheld. It is absolutely certain that in teaching children, in drawing to a point the focal powers of their brains, all extraneous disturbances, as far as possible, should be removed. With the adult, however, it is a misfortune when these physical adjustments are such necessities that no serious continued work can be accomplished when he is not in harmony with them. A man becomes then the slave of his surroundings. No one is idiotic enough to despise the quiet library, the baize covered table, the morocco-covered chair, the silver standish, the pet pen, the hand-made paper, the pleasant warmth of the cannel-coal fire, and the carefully-adjusted light. But such delightful adjuncts we do not all enjoy. Perhaps the newspaper office, with its thousands of interruptions, its noise, its usual discomforting surroundings, would be the best place in the world to teach a man that these physical adjustments can be at times entirely dispensed with.

In the year 1876 a self-constituted association, calling itself "the Board of United Charities of New-York," issued what purported to be a "Hand-book of the Benevolent Institutions and Charities of New-York," and the preface refers to "the value of the work as a ready mode of referring persons requiring assistance to the proper quarter." Among the institutions to which it thus considerately "referred those requiring assistance" appears "The Children's Fold; founded 1866; object, the care of orphans, half-orphans, and other destitute children; application for admission personal, or by next friend, at the Fold; last year's income, $5,512 54; names of officers, the Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, President; WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, Treasurer; Mrs. GEORGE DEPEW, Secretary. Remarks—Friends pay as able, up to $8 per month; accommodation for 55; average number, 49½; total for year, 101." If we are to judge by recent developments, "the Board of United Charities"—a somewhat high-sounding title—although, perhaps, admirably efficient in throwing the calcium-light of publicity upon many of those institutions with which it concerned itself, was successfully hoodwinked by the wily Shepherd of Sixtieth-street. This has, it may be unjustly, evoked queries in many quarters as to what good the above-mentioned "board," with its much talked-of "bureau of charities," really did, and where are the fruits of an association which, however much its promoters may have blushed to find themselves famous, did not propose to do its good by stealth.

How frequently it happens that municipal boards—owing, of course, to their peculiar complexion and the character or lack of character of the men composing them—pass ordinances that are obnoxious to the mercantile community. Louisville just now has a City Council of this order, and the Kentucky town, in its commercial quarters, is indignant at the action of its Councilmen. They have adopted amendments to the charter declared to be hostile to the best interests of the place. One of these provides for the issue of bonds to take up more than $1,000,000 of floating debt, which the Board of Trade want liquidated by the sale of Louisville and Nashville Railway stock owned by the city, and now ruling very high in consequence of the recent combination of Southern roads. The Council has also proposed to tax household goods, bank deposits, and personal property generally, and the amendments are, on the whole, very unpopular. Nevertheless, in the face of the most violent opposition of many of the most prominent firms and corporations in Louisville, the amendments have been passed without delay or change, section by section, and now go to the Legislature, where it is hoped that they will be rejected. Business men claim that the effect of the passage of the measures at Frankfort will be to drive capital and capitalists away, and that the Councilmen are mere demagogues trying to gain favor with the poor and ignorant classes by increasing their prejudice against the prosperous and enterprising. Evidently, Louisville is not used as New-York is to boards of reckless and corrupt city misrulers.

GENERAL NOTES.

Citizens of Boston are now receiving innumerable unpaid and incoherent letters from the Turin lunatic.

The Hon. Alphonso Taft has accepted the Presidency of the new Hamilton County Republican Club at Cincinnati.

All the pupils in the public schools of New-London, Conn., are being vaccinated by physicians employed by the city.

It is said that ill-health has compelled Gen. Robert Patterson to give up his intention of joining Gen. Grant in Mexico.

Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, has refused the petition to commute the sentence of John E. Poindexter to one year in jail.

They have a report in Bellefonte, Penn., that ex-Gov. Curtin is disposed to give up his contest for Mr. Yocum's seat in Congress.

Detroit papers give currency to a rumor that Prof. Watson, late of the University of Michigan, is to be made Director of the Lick Observatory, in California.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says the prevalence of contagious diseases at the northern terminus of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad has led to the use of disinfecting agents daily in its cars.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* warmly commends Senator Bayard's speech on the legal tender question as an argument in favor of the old-fashioned American hard-money doctrine, which should be maintained and perpetuated.

The Sedalia (Mo.) *Democrat* reports that a party of gentlemen have discovered a mound near Knob Noster, that State, which contains the skeletons of pygmies, with skulls no larger than a man's fist, and the jaws provided with full sets of teeth, showing them to be the remains of grown persons.

It is said that Gen. Sherman, instead of recommending the commutation of Major Reno's sentence, forwarded the papers to the Secretary of War without any recommendations whatever, and they were by that officer submitted to the President, so that the case is now before the President on the recommendation of the court for dismissal.

James Knox Polk, namesake and grandnephew of President Polk, was recently married, in Nashville, Tenn., and the President's widow, although too feeble to attend the evening reception, visited him and his bride in the afternoon. When the President died, it is said, he left his entire estate to his widow, at her death to go to the most worthy person bearing the Polk name, the State of Tennessee holding it in trust for the inheritor, and having to decide whom it shall be.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* comes to the conclusion that there can no longer be any reason to doubt that Gen. Mahone, United States Senator-elect from that State, is in favor of forming in Virginia an Electoral ticket which shall be pledged to no party and to no particular candidate for the Presidency. It argues that this counts him and his adherents out of the National Democratic Party, and that, consequently, there can be but one set of delegates sent from Virginia to the Democratic National Convention.

Speaking of the alarming frequency of fires in ships' holds, at that port, the New-Orleans *Times* of the 15th inst. says: "Some means should certainly be found to put an end to these attempts by reckless men to burn ships and their cargoes, on the mere chance of making a few dishonest dollars. Otherwise the reputation of the port will be seriously injured, and the rates of marine insurance from New-Orleans will be advanced; because underwriters will be forced to indemnify themselves for increased risk by higher premiums."

An attempt to introduce one-cent coins in San Francisco is meeting with vigorous opposition from the small dealers. At a public meeting, a cigar-dealer denounced their circulation as a movement of capitalists in favor of the Chinamen. The circulation of cents where five-cent pieces have heretofore been given, he said, would injure the white man, and introduce bankruptcy, and cause many small storekeepers to sell out at less than cost within a month. Another speaker said that the penny had no more to do with hard times than the rising of the sun, but, a vote being taken, there were found to be only two advocates of the cent piece present.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Republican* is in pursuit of information, as appears from the following extract from its columns: "The papers inform us that two negroes have been fined $100 each, in Morgan County, Ga., for enticing colored men to emigrate to Mississippi. It must be a queer law under which such proceedings are had, especially in a State which has passed a law to encourage immigration, and has appointed an 'Immigration Commissioner.' Suppose that New-York should fine Mr. Fontaine $100 for 'enticing' her citizens to remove to Georgia, what a howl there would be, and justly! And what is the difference? Does Georgia punish 'negroes' for what she appoints white men to do? Will somebody who knows explain this law to us?"

WILLIAM M. HUNT'S PICTURES.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The sale of the paintings and charcoal sketches of the late William M. Hunt, which was begun in this city yesterday, was concluded to-day. The aggregate amount received for the pictures was $63,887. All the paintings, except the "Flight of Night" and the "Bathers," were sold. The prices of these two had been fixed at $10,000 and $12,000 respectively, but these figures were not bid. The highest price paid was $7,500 for "Horseshoe Falls, Niagara." "Gloucester Harbor" brought $3,000; "Sunset," $800; "Child's Head," $600; "Rapids between Luna and Goat Islands," $1,050. The highest price paid for a drawing was for the "Drummer Boy," which brought $700. Sixty-three paintings and 181 drawings were sold during the two days. The sale is the largest ever made in this city, and one of the largest which has ever taken place in the country.

MAINE'S REDEMPTION.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4.—State Treasurer-elect Samuel A. Holbrook has filed his bond and accepted the office. The Governor will deliver his Message to-morrow.

PARIS DURING THE SIEGE

AND UNDER THE COMMUNE THAT CAME AFTERWARD.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE'S GRAPHIC RECITAL OF THE STIRRING INCIDENTS OF THAT EXCITING PERIOD—A NOTABLE MEETING OF THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MR. A. A. LOW'S RECEPTION.

The announcement that the Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-United States Minister to France, would read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society containing his personal reminiscences of the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, filled to overflowing the Congregational Church at Fulton and Clinton streets last evening with an audience composed of the most distinguished people in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs presided and introduced the lecturer, who was received with hearty applause. The incidents of the paper were graphically told and the audience listened with absorbing interest to the end. Mr. Washburne spoke in a clear voice which was audible in every part of the room. He continued speaking for an hour and a half. Premising that his sketch of those exciting days would be necessarily brief and unsatisfactory, he rapidly glanced at the condition of the Empire previous to the war with Germany. Its seeming prosperity and content were, he said, like the Dead Sea fruit, hollow and deceptive. The people's rights and liberties were trampled under the iron heel of despotism, and they were dissatisfied. The dispersion of their gatherings on the boulevards, by cavalry charges, had become common. Napoleon III. he described as of short stature, with a dull face and a heavy manner—a man taciturn and reflective, unlike the majority of his countrymen, but intelligent, and with the capacity of gathering about him counselors of wisdom and ability. The stain on his memory was the coup d'état of 1851, which would go down to history as one of the blackest crimes against liberty in the memory of man, because it founded the despotism of personal government on perjury and assassination. The Empress Eugénie, though a Spaniard, had the manners of a Frenchwoman. She was of medium height, with a beautiful face, a graceful figure, liquid black eyes, teeth of dazzling whiteness, rare intelligence, and a kind word for everybody. She was especially polite to Americans, because, it was said, she desired the beauty and magnificent toilets of the American women to give éclat to her balls. With the anti-Clerical people she was unpopular, being regarded as under Clerical influence, but undoubtedly great injustice was done her in many of the stories told about her.

The lecturer was at Carlsbad when the news of the war between France and Prussia was received. He hastened to Paris, and, arriving there late in the evening, found the people maddened by false stories, skillfully disseminated, of an alleged insult to the French Ambassador by the Emperor William. Crowds filled the streets shouting, "To Berlin in eight days!" and singing the "Marseillaise." There were then between 30,000 and 40,000 Germans residing in Paris. The German Minister having been compelled to leave hurriedly, Prince Bismarck applied to our Government to protect them. The authorities at Washington expressed their consent provided the French Government would permit it. They did so at once, and for 11 months Mr. Washburne was practically the German Minister at Paris. For this there was no precedent in diplomacy. The poor Germans were terribly frightened, and many of them were without means of getting away. Prince Bismarck was notified, and within 24 hours he had placed 60,000 thalers with the Rothschilds to the credit of the American Minister. Many of these Germans were seized and imprisoned on trivial pretexts, and Mr. Washburne went to M. Gambetta about it. That statesman at once ordered them released en masse, and had them transported to the Belgian frontier at the expense of the Government. This was the beginning of the lecturer's intimacy with the great French statesman. The latter was then a young man of 30, of slender form, though he has since grown stout. Mr. Washburne spoke of him as a person of keen intelligence, quick perception, and the supremest love of country. "As an orator," he said, "in my judgment, he has been without a peer in France since Mirabeau. I have heard the majority of the great orators of this, and many of the most celebrated of other, countries, yet I have never heard anything like the speech which he delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on the day after MacMahon's arbitrary dismissal of his Ministers." The German armies were approaching Paris with a sure and resistless tread. Their opponents were being scattered before them like light thistle-down. The people were less in the streets. The theatres and concerts were poorly attended. The "Marseillaise" was hushed. Then, the people and the National Guard fraternizing, proclaimed the Provisional Republic, and the United States was the first power to extend to it recognition. This prompt action was appreciated. Crowds came every day to pay their respects to the American Minister. The military marched to the Embassy in battalions, carrying American flags, and crying, "Vive l'Amérique!" "Vive le Ministre des États Unis!" Having halted before the door, a delegation was sent in, speeches were made, and the ceremonies generally ended by the delegates kissing the American Minister on both cheeks. [Laughter.] After a while the gates of Paris were closed, and the American Minister was the only person allowed to hold communication with the outside world, though sometimes even he went without news for as much as three weeks. Three members of the French Legislature had been left outside the walls, and they established the seat of Government at Tours. It was deemed necessary to reinforce them and M. Gambetta was sent out in a balloon. He at once seized the helm of the Government, and his enemies were right for once when they called him Dictator of France. After the war was over, these enemies started an inquisition, in the hope of destroying him in the public estimation; but, despite all their efforts, they were unable to find any spot on his garments. With absolute control of untold millions, his hands were found to be clear and unstained of public plunder. [Applause.] He was, said the lecturer, a bright example for public men everywhere—one that might be profitably followed in other countries than France. [Applause.]

Mr. Washburne said he had not time to describe the sacrifices of the French people, or the extraordinary events which he witnessed during this trying period. One of the most extraordinary was the revolution of the 31st of October, of which little really seemed to be known. The insubordinate National Guard seized upon the opportunity afforded by the intelligence of the surrender of Bazaine, when the excitement and indignation were intense beyond description, to march to the Hotel de Ville and seize upon the members of the Government and demand their abdication. The news spread like wildfire, producing consternation and terror among all orderly people. Mr. Washburne heard of it at 5:30 P. M., and he immediately went to the Hotel de Ville and witnessed a most turbulent scene. All the grand rooms of the magnificent palace, filled with gilded furniture, were lighted with gas from every jet, and all were filled with sympathizers with the revolt. Showing his card, Mr. Washburne was admitted and mingled freely with the throng. Everybody was in good humor, and groups were everywhere making up lists of members of the new Government, and handing them about as vote distributors do ballots on election day. The situation to the lecturer seemed absolutely perilous. Returning to the Legation he found the streets filled with excited people breathing threats against the Government. Soon the tocsin rang out, and at 11 o'clock at night he heard under his windows the sound that in previous revolutions had struck terror to thousands of hearts. It was a most fearful night. Fortunately, in the confusion of the coup Ernest Picard, one of the members of the Legislature, had escaped. He at once set to work to organize a loyal force, and rescue his colleagues. Late that night the revolutionists, careless with success, and sleepy with potations of wine, were surprised by the introduction of a loyal force into the Hotel de Ville through a subterranean passage and almost before they knew it were turned out, head and heels. The scarcity of provisions became alarming. All the horses in the city and all the animals of the Jardin des Plantes had been killed for food. "On Christmas Eve," said the lecturer, "I stopped in front of a little meat shop in the Rue Lazare and priced a medium-sized turkey, thinking to purchase it for my Christmas dinner. The proprietor, with a true Frenchman's politeness, answered that seeing it was me I could have it for $25. [Laughter.] I had no occasion to eat horse-meat during the siege, but I did eat mule-meat, [Laughter,] and I must say for the credit of that forbearing and much-abused animal that I found it quite good. [Laughter.] My secretary tasted of all the wild animals from the Jardin des Plantes, and after a fair trial he declared that the elephant was the best." [Renewed laughter.] Then came the surrender of Paris. To describe the profound impression left by that event on the Parisians would be impossible. Never had a city been so thoroughly exhausted. Some parts had ceased to be lighted, and some were so completely deserted as to be like dwellings of the dead. March 1, 1871, was a day of unutterable sadness, humiliation, and despair. Then the ratification of the treaty took place, and the German troops, after an occupancy of two days, began marching out at 5 o'clock in the morning. When they passed under the Arc de Triomphe, they were greeted with the most vociferous cheers. At 11 o'clock the last of them had gone. To their honor the utmost order prevailed during their stay, and no violation of person or property took place. Immediately the stores began to open, the streets were sprinkled, the fountains were set playing, and at 3 o'clock the city presented a gay and cheerful appearance for the first time in many long and dreary months. Provisions began to pour in with incredible rapidity, England and the United States being foremost in stretching forth the hand of charity. [Applause.]

After the siege came the Commune. The National Guard, composed of 150,000 men, drove the Government of M. Thiers out of Paris. Unlike the Commune of the first revolution, which was organized under forms of law, this was simply a Government of 2,000,000 of people by a lawless mob composed of the worst men who ever wielded power in any country. "I regard my friendship with M. Thiers and his family," said the lecturer at this point, "as one of the most precious souvenirs of my official residence abroad. He was entitled, as Prince Bismarck once said to me in speaking of him, to the proudest monument that a grateful people could erect. His labors were simply incredible. He gave himself but five hours' sleep per day. He was at work at 5 o'clock every morning. No detail of Government escaped him. Often Ministers would be surprised to receive a note from him requesting an interview at 6 A. M. It was his habit to give a dinner-party every day, to which he invited the best-informed men in France. After dinner he held a séance, which was attended by distinguished men of all callings, and from these he acquired a vast store of information which was useful to his Government. He never gave any time during the day to office-holders and place-seekers, or to dabbling in the dirty pool of politics. [Applause.] His time was too valuable to be wasted in such trivial matters. [Renewed applause.] His name will go down to the ages as the liberator of France. Eight hundred thousand people assisted at the unexcelled ceremonies attending his burial, and France poured out its tears upon his bier like water. I was there to lay flowers upon his grave—the tribute of the United States to the friend of our country and the admirer of our institutions." [Applause.] The Government manifested unpardonable weakness, and the National Guard was soon able to defy all authority, until the time came when the Government was obliged to act with resolution. Meantime, there was a continuous orgie of blood and crime and incendiarism and ruin and desolation. The Government troops fraternized with the National Guard, and refused to fire on them. Two loyal Generals were captured, and after a mock court-martial, held in No. 6 Rue des Rosiers, were shot in an adjoining garden. The Government then fled. The National Guard found their prize an embarrassment of riches. They put men in power who had neither honesty nor ability. Their cause was not in behalf of liberty, but of unrestrained license. While they clamored for a Republic, their first act was to murder Gen. Clement Thomas, who had been all his life a Republican, and who had just returned from 17 years' exile on account of his principles to offer his sword to his country.

The most conspicuous figure among the revolutionists was Raoul Rigault, who held the office of Procureur du Commune. He was a journalist, 25 years of age, refined and educated, and of pleasing presence, and a man who dressed with the most scrupulous neatness. Beneath it all he had the heart of a tiger. All his associate assassins bowed before his despotic will. He held in his hand the *life of every man in Paris*, and he wreaked vengeance on all who incurred his dislike. It was he who imprisoned the Archbishop of Paris and the Chief-Justice, and who ordered their assassination at the last moment before the arrival of aid. It was he who murdered Chaudie, the eminent advocate. One of the last letters Chaudie wrote was to the lecturer, asking his intervention to save his life. Rigault went at dead of night to Chandie's cell and said to him, "Your hour has come." "Would you execute me without judgment?" was the prisoner's reply. "You have known me a long time, and you know that I have always done my duty as a Republican, as a good citizen and as an honest man. I have a wife and child—" His appeal was cut short by Rigault's blasphemies. The guard was called, he was dragged to the prison-yard and ordered to stand beside a lantern hung on the prison wall. Summoning his resolution, he cried in a firm voice, "Vive la Republique! Fire!" and he rolled to the ground a corpse. In the same way Rigault went to the prison where the venerable Chief-Justice Bonjean was sleeping on his pallet of straw. "Get up old man," he shouted, "for to-morrow we will cut your throat." "Young man," replied M. Bonjean, "it is wrong that you should come to insult me thus. I am your prisoner. You see that I am an old man. Leave me." On the next night he fell, pierced with balls.

Mr. Washburne said that time would fail to recount the many similar bloody deeds enacted by the monster Rigault, who was subsequently shot like a wild beast, leaving the memory of not one virtue to efface a thousand crimes. The most infamous and bloody decrees were issued by the Commune. All business was buried. Every species of outrage and persecution took place. Every German caught in Paris was imprisoned, but all were released on the lecturer's demand. "No demand of mine," said Mr. Washburne, "was ever refused except the release of the Archbishop of Paris. [Applause.] Americans should be proud to know that the starry banner of our Republic proved an ægis of safety and protection to all who asked for it." [Renewed Applause.] The members of the Commune were most desperate and debauched scoundrels, but some of them were educated and cultivated men. Their infernal behests were remorselessly executed by the National Guard, and the record of destruction that they caused was frightful. Yet through it all it was always the same Paris. The shops kept open, with their wares displayed with a taste that has captivated foreigners in all times. The streets and the theatres were crowded, and the artists were never more superb. A concert was given every Sunday in the gardens of the Tuileries, and the mob passed freely through the historic halls of that grand palace. It was a time of ever-recurring sensations. Weddings and balls were constantly taking place. Titles were prohibited. Everybody was citizen or citizeness. The blackest of the crimes of the Commune was the imprisonment and murder of the Archbishop of Paris. He had many opportunities to leave the city, but he declined to go, considering it his duty to remain with his people. "I made," said the lecturer, "an unfortunately unsuccessful attempt to save the life of the illustrious prelate. I visited him many times in prison and told him the news of the day and brought him newspapers and wine. He was a man of spare body, the result of long illness, and wore a long beard. His manners were gentle and sweet. He was one of the most charming and agreeable of men, beloved by all, rich and poor, for he had spent his life in acts of charity and he was distinguished for his liberal views and his catholic spirit. No words of bitterness toward his persecutors ever escaped his lips, but he seemed rather to find excuses for his beloved Parisians. He told me that he was awaiting patiently the logic of events and praying that Providence might find a solution of the terrible crisis without the shedding of more human blood. He added, in accents which will never be effaced from my memory: 'I have no fear of death. It costs but little to die. I am ready.' The last time I visited him was two days before his murder. The jailers, who had previously been very polite to me, refused to let me see him in his cell, but brought him into the corridor. He seemed depressed by his surroundings, and did not exhibit his usual cheerfulness. For my part, I had little to say to him of an encouraging nature. The jailers manifesting impatience, I was obliged to take leave of him. It was the last time he grasped a friendly hand. Two days later he was fiendishly murdered and his body cast into a ditch, whence it was exhumed in a few days, and all Paris wept for their kindest, most devoted, and most steadfast friend."

The lecturer on resuming his seat was greeted with round after round of applause. Judge Van Cott, in moving a resolution of thanks, contrasted the manner in which Mr. Washburne had been treated with the refusal of France in 1798 to receive the United States Ambassadors Gen. Pinckney and John Marshall. Great as had been the names which had graced the diplomatic service of this country, no man had ever done such honor to the Republic, or had served it so usefully and in such a distinguished manner as the guest of the evening. [Great applause.] The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Schenck and was carried unanimously.

After the address, the members of the society attended the reception given to Mr. Washburne at the residence of Mr. A. A. Low, on Brooklyn Heights.

MR. WHITNEY AND HIS SPIES

WATCHING THE VISITORS TO QUESTIONABLE HOUSES.

A BLACK LIST OF PROMINENT NEW-YORKERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The announcement that the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is President and D. J. Whitney Chairman of the Enforcement Committee, had begun a system of espionage upon the visitors to disreputable houses, gambling halls, and other illegal resorts, and were preparing "a black list" containing the names and addresses of such persons, many of whom were persons of wealth and high social standing created a decided sensation among all classes of society yesterday. The first intimation of the scheme, which is being carried out by Dr. Crosby, Mr. Whitney, and their co-workers, was contained in the following passage from the society's last annual report:

"On one of the most prominent avenues in the upper part of the City, and within 500 yards of some of our finest residences, are found several places—to outward appearance drinking saloons, but within—the vilest haunts that our City can produce. The bar-room proper is elegantly fitted up with an extravagant display of glassware and crystal chandeliers, while in the rear, separated by a partition, may be found seated a constantly-changing company of as motley a class of persons as can possibly be conceived. Males and females of all ages, all smoking or drinking. The singing of low and vulgar songs, loud remarks and conversation, with frequent and boisterous demonstrations of applause, create an almost Babel-like confusion. Waiters passing to and fro, their efforts taxed in supplying the orders for drinks. Drunken and half drunken men and women, cursing and using the foulest language; an unlimited license as to conduct and decency, all point out these places as dens of the vilest character. The females frequenting these haunts are abandoned women of from 15 to 30 years of age, variously steeped in the degradation of their calling. While the males, who are they? Mostly young men, from 17 years and upward; not by any means of the lowest class of society, but sons of our best-esteemed citizens, merchants' and bankers' clerks, book-keepers and tellers of banks, employes of insurance offices, City, County, and State office-holders. With a view of showing up the magnitude of this evil, an effort is now being made to unmask the personality of the male frequenters of these places, and the names and descriptions which have already been collected form quite an important share in the archives of the society."

In reference to the gambling halls the report adds:

"As in the case of the frequenters of the saloons, an effort is being made to secure full names and localization of the frequenters of these places, and it may be found useful hereafter to consult this record as to an employe's character as a merchant refers to his Bradstreet for the rating of his patrons."

Mr. Whitney, the chief executive officer of the society, and the chief exponent of the new system, has a two-fold character. By night a terror to evil-doers and profligates, by day he is one of the most smug and innocent-looking of all the commission merchants of Warren-street. His office, at No. 47, on the south side of the street, is the last place where one would expect to encounter the Vidocq and Fouché of the new anti-crime system. Bales of cordage and upholstery goods fill the room nearly to the ceiling, and encroach on the plate-glass counting-room of the proprietor. Around the stove, in the middle of the room, sit two or three keen-eyed, carelessly-clad, apologetic-looking individuals—detectives, ready to start forth at any moment on their elevating mission of "shadowing" supposed profligates to alleged improper resorts. Mr. Whitney sits in the inner office, a jolly, puffy-faced, good-looking young man of 35, rather stoutly built, with a twinkling blue eye, and handsome auburn hair and whiskers. The Hon. Peter Mitchell *says he is the handsomest man in New-York.* Mr. Whitney was busy yesterday comparing some reports of detectives when a TIMES reporter entered, but he threw them aside to explain the nature of the black-list and detective system.

"The public are mistaken if they suppose we intend to exercise any unwarrantable surveillance. We simply propose to watch and record the names of persons who are frequenters—habitual frequenters, mind—of this class of places. They are the men who aid and abet the proprietors of disreputable houses, gambling halls, and other vicious resorts, which are fast depraving the youth of this City, and which must be broken up at all hazards. We have no idea of hounding and tracking respectable persons who may visit these places out of curiosity or for some proper motive. And even against the known profligates who support them, and whose names and records are put upon our lists, we do not propose making any improper or illegal use of our information. We could not publish them. That would be grossly libelous as well as unjust. But we can and will bring such a pressure to bear upon these people as will induce them to cease their visits, and aid in the breaking up of the place. One of my detectives recently came across a gentleman of wealth and high standing, and a prominent vestryman in a fashionable Episcopal church, who was in the habit of visiting a house of this character in company with a lady of his acquaintance. To have published his name, or that of the lady, would have been the ruin of two highly-respected families. But I quietly sent for the gentleman, told him what we had discovered, and advised him to discontinue his visits. I next went to the woman who kept the house, and told her she must close up and get out of the neighborhood. If she could not do it, perhaps Mr. ——, naming the vestryman, could help her. The woman took the warning and broke up her establishment. Others of our men tracked a leading politician to another house of infamy. At last we told him he was watched and had better stop, and he did stop, short off. Then we found means to suppress the house. In all these cases the persons were not mere casual visitors, but regularly paying frequenters by whose patronage the place was kept up. In such cases I have not the slightest compunction in going to these men and telling them that I want their assistance in closing up these places. I make no threats and no promises; I simply ask these persons whom I have ascertained to be aiding and abetting in the infraction to help me enforce the law, and they generally are glad to do so."

"And if they don't take warning?"

"If they don't take warning, the house is raided some fine morning and the 'respectable' gentlemen are forced to pass the night in a station-house, and hauled up in disgrace in company with their female companions at the Police Court. That is what happens if they neglect our warning, and they fully deserve all they get. I am always glad to spare any one the shame and disgrace of such a humiliation, but, if they will not be warned in time, it is their own fault."

"Is not the moral pressure which you exercise on these persons a sort of terrorism—does it not, in fact, amount to holding out the threat of exposure if they do not turn to and work for the society?"

"None but the bad need to fear us," said Mr. Whitney. "No good man can possibly suffer by our system. And, as I said before, people who only visit these places casually or out of curiosity, who go once or twice, or take a friend from the country with them to see the sights, why, we never interfere with them. It is the habitually profligate, the hardened ones, that we are after, and particularly those who, from their wealth and position, aid in protecting and extending the evil. Besides the disreputable houses and places of assignation, we keep a close watch over the gambling hells. When a respectable man enters one of them and begins playing, our detectives take note of him. If he plays deeper and deeper, we try to warn him. *If he goes on using the money of his employers*, we try, if we can do so without offense, to warn his superiors. Sometimes these persons take the warning unkindly. In that event we can only break up the house and arrest the inmates and the respectable men among them. I have one case under my eye now—that of the Cashier in a large banking house—who is losing large sums weekly. If we can save him we shall; we shall raid the house at all events.

"Another case on hand is that of a trusted clerk in a jewelry store, who is gambling away weekly far more than he earns."

"And have you warned his employers?"

"No. As I have said before, it is a delicate matter to warn employers. They do not all take it kindly."

"Who are your detectives?"

"We have men from Brooklyn, Harlem, Hoboken, and Jersey City—few from the City proper. Very few of them know each other, and often two different men will be working on the same case without knowing it. One man's report is never taken as final until it has been corroborated by two or three others. The records are kept in my own possession exclusively. No one else is allowed to see them. No public use is ever made of them. Our detectives are not in a position to divulge anything; in fact, they severally know so little, that their knowledge, unless aggregated, would be of small use. Besides, I have offered a standing reward for proof of the slightest attempt on the part of any one of them to extort money, and I pledge myself to prosecute them to the uttermost extent of the law."

"Have not persons attempted to levy black-mail by falsely representing themselves as your detectives?"

"In only two instances. In one of those cases I have the fellow under $1,000 bonds for black-mailing, and in the other the man has fled the country. This society shows no mercy to black-mailers, and any one who attempted to profit by the information in our possession would soon find himself in hot water."

Mr. Whitney added that that very morning he had been called upon by a person who furnished him the names and records of 46 frequenters of a prominent disreputable resort up town. The information would be fully verified before being used, and would be used with caution. It would not be furnished to parties in divorce suits, or to prosecuting officers "in the interests of justice." It belonged solely to the society and was referred to only by the society's chief executive officer for the purpose of preventing crime. The society had B. C. Bogert's record down long before he defaulted, but as they knew nothing of his stealings at the Produce Exchange, there was no cause for warning his superiors. As to concert-saloons, when men were seen coming regularly to those frequented by loose women, were seen to drink heavily, and to go out afterward with the women, they were put down on the list. Mr. Whitney would not say where the records were kept, but said that they were protected in such a manner that it was impossible for an outsider to get at them. One batch, he said, was deposited in a "magazine drawer," with about two pounds of dynamite so arranged that when tampered with it will explode, and blow up the thief and the records together.

Dr. Crosby was jubilant over the new scheme, and said that it met with his heartiest approbation. He had no words to express his detestation of the so-called respectable persons who lived in brown-stone fronts and carried their heads high in society, and yet who secretly frequented these places of infamy. They were far worse than the proprietors, and fully deserved exposure. The society's object, however, was to expose them in a legal way, and it did this by raiding the houses and then subpœnaing the "respectable" patrons, whose records they had previously obtained as witnesses. There was no black-mail in that, and no offense against the laws. The sole object of the society was to enforce the law, and this they proposed to do no matter at what cost. "I would myself cheerfully," said the Doctor, "if I were not so well known, go into these dens and aid in dragging these violators of the law to justice. Poor Dan Kerrigan and persons of his class are not one-half as bad as the men who, with better breeding and better opportunities, encourage them in pandering to the vicious appetites of the community."

District Attorney Phelps said that the proposed spy system, if carried out in the way the society had indicated, would not be illegal. It was open to great abuses, however, and while no one doubted that Dr. Crosby and Mr. Whitney were perfectly honorable in their intentions, all of their detectives might not be so scrupulous. If the information could be concentrated in the hands of Mr. Whitney, without getting into those of unscrupulous subordinates, and was used without publicity, and solely for the purposes indicated in the society's report, there would be little objection, but there was always the danger of the detectives or interested parties in collusion with them using it to accomplish private ends. Any publication of such lists or "exposures" in the public press would be likely to result in heavy verdicts against the society.

NEGLECTED AT HIS DEATH.

DYING ALONE IN THE MOUNTAINS—DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS WHEN DEAD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Away up in the heavy timber land on the Plattekill Mountain, Ulster County, Charles Hawkins Willoughby was found dead on Jan. 23. Subsequent events *pointed to foul play, and* demonstrated that the man found dead came of a good family in Somersetshire, England. The facts are as follows: Willoughby, in July last, arrived in Marlborough, Ulster County. He had letters of introduction from several New-York clergymen, in which it was stated that he was a worthy member of the English Episcopal Church. The Rev. W. G. French, of New-York City, in letters addressed to the Rev. O. Applegate, of this city, and to the Rev. J. W. Buckmaster, of Marlborough, said he knew Mr. Willoughby, and "could heartily recommend him to any position of trust." Willoughby claimed to be in poor health, and was desirous of spending a short time in the country. For a time he worked in the berry-fields, and subsequently lectured on "India," "The Armies of England," "Civil Engineering," and other topics, in the Towns of Plattekill and Marlborough and places near them. Those who have heard him lecture, say he was a fluent speaker, and of pleasant address. Willoughby claimed that for several years he was in the employ of the British Government, in India, as a civil engineer. At one time, he said, he held a commission in the Oxford Blues. He was ordered to America for his health, having been attacked with malaria while in the marsh lands in India. It was apparent that he was a man of education and refinement, and a thorough linguist. When not engaged in lecturing, he acted in the capacity of an exhorter for the Methodists in the western portion of the Town of Marlborough. He took a prominent part in all the religious exercises held by that denomination.

Willoughby left the home of Charles Huise, a berry-grower, where he boarded, on Friday, Jan. 23, to cut wood on the Plattekill Mountain. He had never cut wood before. He was accompanied to the timber land by a 12-year-old son of Huise. On reaching the wood-lot Willoughby leisurely began chopping, and the boy went further into the forest to set traps for rabbits or other game. Young Huise was within hearing of the ringing sound of the chopper's axe. For over an hour the boy heard Willoughby chop, when the sound ceased. The boy concluded that Willoughby had gone home to dinner. He started on a run after him, he says, and when about 100 feet from where Willoughby had been at work, he stumbled over the dead body of the wood-chopper. When the Huise family and others reached the wood-lot, after hearing the boy's story, Willoughby was unmistakably dead. Justice Henry Merritt impaneled a jury, and that body visited the timber land. Clots of blood were found on the grass and leaves. The jury failed to discover any traces of a struggle or marks of violence on the body. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel. The following afternoon the corpse was buried in an old grave-yard by the Poormaster, no services of any kind being held. The next day, Sunday, many people came from the surrounding country to attend the funeral, thinking the services would be held that day. On learning how Willoughby had been buried, their indignation knew no bounds. The fact that no physician had examined the body and that it had been hurriedly buried, caused an impression to prevail that Willoughby came to his death by foul means.

During the past week the alleged strange circumstances connected with Willoughby's death, coupled with a story that he had left personal property, among which was a diamond ring said to be worth $500, gave a fresh impetus to the excitement. To satisfy the public clamor, Coroner Kirchiner, of Rondout, was telegraphed for, and that officer had the body exhumed yesterday afternoon. The inquest was held at Marlborough, Drs. Fraher and Palmer making a post-mortem examination. No marks of violence were found, and no poison was discovered in the stomach. The physicians, after a careful examination, said Willoughby died *from hemorrhage of the lungs, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict* to that effect. One of the witnesses testified before the Coroner that from letters he had read, which Willoughby had received, he learned that the deceased man had a wife and children in affluent circumstances in India. From the same source the witness learned that Willoughby had a son in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, (foot,) English. What has become of Willoughby's personal property, if he owned such as above referred to, was not made apparent. The body was interred in the same grave last night. No services of any kind were held at either interment, nor were any of his coworkers in the religious field of labor present. In the first instance, the Poormaster was accompanied to the grave-yard by two small boys, one of whom said he was attracted there "thinking some one was burying a dog." While the post-mortem was being held it was noticed that the capital letter "D" was tattooed on the left side of the deceased man in blue ink.

A SOLDIER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

James Farmer, a private in the United States Army, tried to commit suicide last evening at the Cavalry Recruiting Station, No. 174 Hudson-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. His comrades called in the Police, who took the man to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wound was found to be serious.

HALF A DOZEN WEDDINGS

CHURCHES CROWDED WITH FASHIONABLE PERSONS.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DECORATIONS AND MAGNIFICENT TOILETS—NAMES OF THE BRIDES AND GROOMS.

Yesterday afternoon was distinguished by a greater number of brilliant weddings in this City and its immediate vicinity than any previous afternoon of the Winter season of 1879-80. The principal event on the list, and one for which no less than 2,000 invitations were issued, was the marriage of Mr. George Stanton Floyd-Jones, of South Oyster Bay, Long Island, son of the late David Floyd-Jones, and Miss Anita Owens, only daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Owens, of No. 37 West Thirty-fourth-street. Extensive preparations had been made for the reception, and the floral decorations were particularly profuse and beautiful. A bower of smilax in the hall concealed the band, led by Lander, from the view of the guests; the handrails, mirror frames, cabinets, and columns were wreathed with smilax, and above the large mirror in the middle parlor, where the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends, was a canopy of evergreens, from the centre of which depended a large wedding-bell of white and red roses and evergreens, which was pronounced the finest floral piece of the wedding season thus far. The groom, Mr. George Stanton Floyd-Jones, belongs to the old family of Floyd-Joneses, of Long Island, whose lineage runs back to the earliest settlement of the country. The house where the groom was born is one of the oldest relics on Long Island, having sheltered his ancestors for five generations.

The ceremony was performed in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Keller, at 4 P. M.; the vast interior being crowded with an array of toilets seldom incident even to such occasions. Mr. Edward Mitchell, acting as best man, accompanied the groom to the altar, and the ushers were Mr. Charles Childs, Mr. Charles Minturn, Mr. Chauncey Floyd-Jones, Mr. Daniel Appleton, and Mr. Robinson. The bridesmaids were Miss Bissell, Miss Jennie Floyd-Jones, Miss Sadie Lawrence, Miss Sallie Floyd-Jones, and Miss Moller. At 4 P. M. the organ broke into the familiar wedding composition of Mendelssohn, and the bride, leaning upon her father's arm, followed by her mother and escort, and accompanied by the bridesmaids, walked slowly down the central aisle to the altar, where the groom, accompanied by the best man, had already taken his station to receive her. Her toilet was universally pronounced one of the finest that has graced a wedding occasion this season. Its groundwork was a glossy fabric of white satin, with full train. The trimmings consisted of fleecy clouds of duchesse lace, and over all fell the gauzy fabric of a veil composed wholly of duchesse. A necklace of pearls and a bouquet de corsage of white lilacs (real flowers) were her only ornaments. The bridesmaids were attired in white silk, and wore wreaths of white and red roses in their hair. The feature of their toilets was the elegant Louis Quinze coat which is just now in vogue. Each bore a bouquet. The toilet of the bride's mother was one of remarkable elegance of design. The dress was of black velvet en train, trimmed with almost massive drifts of duchesse lace. The front was of white satin, also trimmed with duchesse, and illuminated with beads of white jet worked into the fabric. Nearly a thousand people witnessed the ceremony. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents from 4:30 until 7:30 P. M., at which a large number of invited guests assembled, and a wedding breakfast was served by Pinard.

The presents, which were arranged in the front room on the second floor, included many things rare and beautiful. The family of the groom, considered collectively, presented a massive dinner and tea set of about 50 pieces, engraved with beautiful designs. Robert L. Stuart's present was a massive card-receiver of elegant workmanship. Mrs. David Floyd-Jones, the groom's mother, presented a silver dinner set. But the most unique present of all—one valued at about $1,500—was that of Mr. Edward Mitchell, who acted as best man. It was a rug composed of the skin of a royal Bengal tiger, magnificently bordered, and lined with some soft fabric. Mr. Charles H. Russell was represented by a massive silver piece, and a full set of *the rarest Dresden china, decorated with a brilliant* variety of designs, bore the card of Mrs. Van Nest, while an equally sumptuous set of crown Derby cups and saucers was identified as the present of Mrs. Kipp. Mrs. Hurlburt sent a massive silver pitcher ornamented with medallions, while a white satin ribbon tied the card of Dr. McBride to a large engraving of Louis Seize. The bride's brothers presented a full set of cut glass; her grandfather, Mr. Owens, a $5,000 United States bond; her father, a full set of silver knives and forks and spoons, forming a complete table service, besides a magnificent house, furnished from parlor to attic, situated at South Oyster Bay, where the happy pair will take up their residence during the Summer, residing with the bride's parents during the Winter season. One more article must be noted for its exceeding elegance and beauty. It bore the card of Mrs. Childs, and consisted of a tall ebony cabinet, inlaid with designs in brass, after the Vienna style. Each of the large lower panels bore a painting in brilliant colors on the black background, the one representing Cleopatra of Egypt, and the other Helen of Troy—contrasting the two types of Oriental and Grecian beauty. The list of guests embraced many clerical and professional celebrities, besides the usual fashionable throng. First in order comes the name of the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by his daughter. Among other clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Steeking, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, and the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt. Among the laity were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Williams, Mr. Henry Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Joshua Henry, Mr. George K. Sistare, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, Mr. and Mrs. George Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. John Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Beach Emmett, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. David Floyd-Jones, the Misses Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Floyd-Jones, and many others. The bride and groom will take a short wedding tour and then return to this City.

A large number of fashionable people assembled in the Church of the Transfiguration last evening, at 7:30, to witness a ceremony of marriage by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, for which about 800 invitations had been issued. The groom was Lieut. John R. Totten, of the United States Army, now stationed at San Francisco, and the bride Miss Lizzie S. Townsend, daughter of John D. Townsend, the well-known lawyer. There were six ushers in full uniform, namely: Lieuts. Fish, Reessler, Howard, Totten, (brother of the groom and son of Gen. Totten, of the United States Army,) Bingham, and Benham. There were four bridesmaids, namely, the two Misses Townsend, sisters of the bride; Miss Brown, and Miss Hargous. They were in toilets of white silk, carrying bouquets, while the bride wore a splendid toilet of white satin, with full train, and a garniture of orange blossoms. The latter was accompanied to the altar by her father, mother, and the bridesmaids walking two by two. After the ceremony there was a brilliant reception, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 343 West Thirty-fourth-street. The house was decorated with smilax and floral emblems, and a band was stationed in the large saloon-parlor, or ballroom, on the second floor, in the midst of a bower of tall palms and graceful ferns, interwoven with flowers. Among the guests were Lieut. Postley, of the United States Army; Lieut. Springett, Lieut. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Serymser, Mrs. M. A. Tweddle, Miss Jenie Tweddle, Mrs. Graham Bacon, Mr. T. C. Tweddle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth, Mr. Harold Wallack, Mrs. Sewall, and many other distinguished people.

A very quiet wedding ceremony, witnessed by a few invited guests only, was performed at Grace Church, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Potter officiating. The ceremony was in the English style. The groom was Mr. Henry W. Poor, connected with the firm of H. W. & H. V. Poor, the well-known compilers of the "Railroad Manual," and the bride, Miss Constance E. Brandon, an orphan, niece of Dr. James O. Smith, of No. 81 Clinton-place. Mr. Francis Gorham was best man. The bride, attired in a beautiful toilet of white satin, trimmed with lace, was accompanied to the altar by her uncle. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's uncle which was attended by a select party of guests.

The marriage of Miss May Jones, the daughter of Mr. Charles Jones, a New-York lawyer, to Mr. Herbert Ogden, a young lawyer, took place last evening. The ceremony was performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen, but the bride was attended by her mother and sister, Miss Minnie Jones, and the *groom's best man was Mr. S. G. Pardessus. The bride was given away by her father, and the* pair were united by the Rev. Dr. Sturgis, of Wilton, Conn. The service was a beautiful and impressive one, and during its progress airs from "Lohengrin" were played. After the ceremony, the guests were entertained at the residence of the bride, No. 1,144 Pacific-street, where a reception was given from 8 until 10 o'clock. There were very many elegant toilets displayed during the evening, and the parlors presented a most picturesque scene, especially during the dancing, the music for which was furnished by a string band. The house was very profusely and tastefully decorated with flowers. The parlor was everywhere festooned. From two horseshoes above the end windows extended trailing smilax and roses to two rich floral monograms of the letters "O" and "J." From these other floral strings were drawn to a beautiful cupola of flowers and smilax, beneath which, with an immense horseshoe of vari-colored flowers hanging above their heads, stood the groom and bride, receiving the congratulations of their many friends. An elegant supper was spread in the dining-room, and a rich and large display of wedding presents was admired in a parlor on the second floor. There were clocks and side-pieces of bronze, many beautifully-designed pieces of silverware, cut-glass sets, India shawls, art paintings, diamonds and other jewelry, jewel-boxes, richly-bound books, and numerous other gifts of a similar description. Among those present were Judge Benedict, ex-Mayor Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. McJimsey, Mrs. E. F. Dunning, Mrs. Benjamin Babcock and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cubby and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and daughter, ex-Sheriff Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Pardessus, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gilbert. The bride and groom started last evening for an extended tour in the South.

The nuptials of Mr. Wetherbed B. Thomas, of this City, and Miss Addie Melick, of Woodbridge, N. J., were solemnized in the Church of St. John the Baptist, on Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Frank Hallam, of Woodbridge, the Rector of the church to which the Melick family belong, performed the marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Pastor of the church in which the marriage occurred. Mr. M. E. Parker, Mr. Dallas, Mr. F. G. Shotwell, of Rahway, N. J., and Mr. Charles Lathrop, of Astoria, acted as ushers. The church pews were ornamented with smilax and cut flowers. The font was filled with calla lilies and growing plants. The pulpit and chancel rail were wound with smilax and festooned with flowers. The wedding was private, no one being present except a few of the relatives of the contracting parties, and some of their personal friends. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dixon, Mrs. Bigelow, Judge Knapp and family, of Hackensack; Mrs. Alexander Smith, of Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Bell and family, and members of the families of the bride and groom. The bride was dressed in a simple traveling suit of dark cloth. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the Park-Avenue Hotel, and soon afterward left for the South. They will spend the remainder of the Winter in Florida. A large number of valuable gifts were presented to the young couple. Mr. Thomas is a son of Mr. William G. Thomas, formerly of Baltimore, and a prominent and active member of the Produce Exchange of this City. He is a member of the commission house of E. & P. Thomas, Broadway.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Evans to Mr. Washington Brockner, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon in the Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street, and was attended by a large number of friends of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert H. MacArthur, Pastor of the church. Miss Chittenden, the organist, played the usual wedding march as the bridal party advanced to the altar. There were no bridesmaids, the couple being "assisted" only by the four gentlemen ushers. Among the ladies who attended the wedding were Mrs. William P. Earle and family, Mrs. E. Littlefield, Mrs. Symmes, and Mrs. William M. Isaacs. The bride is a daughter of the late Lemuel Evans, who was a well-known merchant in this City. Since his death the family have lived in the homestead at Tremont. Mr. Brockner is a young down-town merchant.

Dr. Frank J. Rogers, of Stamford, Conn., was married yesterday morning, in St. Xavier's Church, Sixteenth-street, to Miss Maggie Brennan, of this City. The celebrants were the Rev. Father McCallen, the uncle of the groom, and the Revs. William and Charles Rogers, the brothers of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Addie Brennan and Miss Louisa Brennan, sisters to the bride, and Miss Nellie Rogers, sister of the groom. The groomsmen were Messrs. A. D. McKenna and Richard P. Dimond, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bailey Carroll, of Albany. Mr. Berge officiated at the organ, and with a full choir, performed Berge's Second Mass during the nuptial ceremony. After the marriage, the bridal party returned to the house of the bride's father, in West Fifteenth-street, where a reception was held.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.

Last evening the above-mentioned theatre opened under all the conceivable circumstances likely to put an audience in good humor with itself and with the drama which was to be presented. The announcements which Mr. Mackaye, after long and arduous labor, had made with regard to the structure and appointments of the theatre were found to be literally truthful. Originality of taste and fancy was particularly manifest in the decoration of the auditorium, which, having previously been described in this journal, need not be now dwelt upon at great length. The prevailing sombre hue was sufficiently relieved by bright-colored draperies, which repeated themselves infinitely in opposite mirrors, that seemed also to reflect the vivacious occupants of the private boxes. A curtain bearing some resemblance to an idealized blanket, met the eye's first glance at the stage, but the object of this excessive plainness was revealed when the drapery was raised and brought to view a veil of the most delicate colors most harmoniously blended. The orchestra *occupied their little gallery* above the stage, and were as carefully secluded as Oriental houris, and the double stage performed its necromantic movement faithfully within the moments advertised by the management.

This brief reference is due to the successful pains which Mr. Mackaye has taken to be both original and artistic. The result is that he has an exquisite little theatre, which in appearance and mechanical contrivances is unique in New-York. In regard to the more important matter of the play, it is impossible to continue in this complimentary strain, although we should be glad to do so did the facts permit. "Hazel Kirke" is identical with "An Iron Will," written by Mr. Mackaye and performed for several months in the United States. Its merits are not so great either in quantity or quality as to demand long discussion. It is the story of a girl who was apparently entrapped by a nobleman into a Scotch marriage on English soil, who afterward fled from him to her old home upon his supposed villainy being revealed to her by his mother, and who, after suffering much from complicated disaster, attempted suicide, and was rescued by the slandered man, who, it appears, had been legitimately married to her, according to his intention and supposition. This story gives rise to several situations which have a certain degree of pathos and power, but which would have had more could they be accepted as possible. Their impossibility consists, first, in the fact of the girl, *Hazel Kirke*—a part which was well acted by Miss Effie Ellsler—deliberately and without reason making known to her father the contents of a letter which causes him to curse and disown her. A second impossibility is that the marriage, supposed during a large portion of the play to be illegitimate, should have taken place in consequence of a flunkey's misunderstanding of his master's orders. His master says: "I wish you to drive me to the borders," meaning of course the Scottish borders. "Yes," replies the servant in an after-explanation; "but I thought, you meant the borders of matrimony." It is by a trifling quibble like this that such situations as there are are created. The drama lacks unity. In the first two acts *Lord Travers*, the hero, is the character upon which the interest reposes, at least so far as the male characterizations are concerned. In the last two, *Lord Travers* sinks entirely out of view, and the development hinges upon *Dunstan Kirke*, who, from having been an irascible tyrant at first, develops into an unnecessary and tiresome old bore. We wish that we could speak more favorably of Mr. Mackaye's latest attempt, but we cannot. His play is full of narration, and every one who comes on the stage has a long story to tell of what he has just been doing off. Consequently we see nothing done but hear all the time of its being done. The author has made a creditable effort, difficult to render successful, of incorporating the humor of the play into the plot so as to become an integral portion thereof. Miss Ellsler, Mr. Plympton, and Mr. Couldock acted pleasingly, but the latter was handicapped by the verbiage of the author.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last night a gas-jet on the outside of No. 24 Carmine-street set fire to the frame-work of the building, and the fire traveled to No. 232 Bleecker-street. The structures are of wood, and were soon ablaze, but as soon as the Fire Department was on the ground the flames were promptly extinguished. The buildings, owned by Dr. Woodruff, were damaged $500. The damage to the property of the various occupants is about $2,000. The heaviest losers were E. Hyer, tailor, and C. Noll, photographer.

A fire occurred last evening in the buildings Nos. 73 and 75 River-street, Brooklyn, belonging to the Waterbury estate and occupied by James Kamuf as a carver and turner's shop, and by Hugo Tollner as a picture-frame factory. The loss on the building was $3,000. Mr. Tollner's loss was $4,000, and Mr. Kamuf's $1,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiler-room, but the cause could not be ascertained.

The Dixon block, in Peterborough, Canada, was burned yesterday morning. The following are the sufferers: S. A. Oliver, boots and shoes; W. Farley & Co. and James Best, dry goods, and Henry Best, hardware. Loss, $25,000.

The building in Oswego, N. Y., occupied by Mitchell & Dowdle, wholesale and retail grocers, was partially burned Tuesday night. Loss on building, $2,500; on stock, $8,000 to $10,000; insured.

The Keystone Flour Mills, in Philadelphia, were entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, during the raging storm, attended by a high north-west wind. The Herring's safe in use was removed, and, when opened, late in the afternoon, the contents were found to be uninjured.—*Post.*

A POSITIVE FACT of the Age is the certainty of relief afforded in skin diseases by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.—*Advertisement.*

IF YOU WISH to make home pleasant, buy a box of GREENFIELD'S CANDIES, No. 909 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Use Brunswell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

Gluten Bread for torpid livers. For sick headache. UNIVERSAL FOOD. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 74 4th-av.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

ANCHER—IRVING.—On Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, 3d February, 1880, at the Rectory of St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Hennessey, GEORGE DURHAM BROUWER ANCHER to EMMA C. IRVING, daughter of the late John Irving.

Charleston papers please copy.

HARDY—FORD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, at Christ Church, Oswego, by the Rev. William L. Parker, HORACE COWLES HARDY to JESSIE, daughter of the late George B. Ford.

POOR—BRANDON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880, by the Rev. H. C. Potter, HENRY W. POOR to CONSTANCE E., daughter of the late A. R. Brandon.

THOMAS—MELICK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hallam, assisted by C. R. Duffie, D. D., WETHERED B. THOMAS, of this City, to ADDIE, daughter of J. Mattison Melick.

DIED.

AOKEN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, 4th inst., MARGARET, widow of the late John Acken, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 38 Bayard-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M. Please omit flowers.

ATTWELL.—Of diphtheria and membranous croup, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, HENRY J., and on Wednesday, Feb. 4, FRANK L., twin sons of Henry and Ella S. Attwell, aged 7 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERDAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Berdan.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 195 Van Houten-st., Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRAZIER.—Wednesday, Feb. 4, WILLIAM E. D., youngest son of William and Marsha Brazier, in his 3d year.

Services at the residence of his parents, Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BRISSIN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, 1880, JOHN BRISSIN, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 82 Clinton-av., Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRUGIERE.—Tuesday, 3d inst., at Short Hills, N. J., HELOISE MARIE ANTOINETTE, daughter of William and Mary L. Brugière.

Friends are invited to attend funeral services on Friday, 6th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, 23d-st., New-York.

CHISHOLM.—At his home, 163d-st. and Prospect-av., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, 1880, WALTER CHISHOLM, A. M., in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, at Trinity Church, 166th-st. and Boston Road, Morrisania. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COOPER.—On Monday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM COOPER, aged 80 years.

The funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Monday evening, Feb. 2, 1880, CHARLOTTE COTHEAL, daughter of the late Simeon Ayres, New-Brunswick, N. J., and wife of the Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, Little Falls, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, the 6th inst., from her late residence. Trains on the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad for Great Notch Station leave Chambers-st. at 12:10 noon; return at 4:06 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

FOOTE.—Feb. 4, ANNA G., only daughter of the Rev. E. J. and Lizzie A. Foote, Middletown, N. J., aged 16 years.

GODONE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 2, JOHN GODONE, after a lingering illness.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 112 West 28th-st. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JACKSON.—On Monday evening, Feb. 2, SOPHIA, widow of the late Nathan Jackson, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 112 West 48th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family and of her daughter, Mrs. Snow, are invited to attend.

JUDSON.—On Monday, Feb. 2, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, after a brief illness, ELIZA E. JUDSON, M. D., Resident Physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

The remains to be taken to Ohio for interment.

MUNSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, MRS. MARGARET R. MUNSON, widow of John Munson, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 210 Penn-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment private on the following day. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

REED.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, 4th inst., ALBERT REED, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 6th inst., at 3:30 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Cornelius E. Mitchill, No. 55 East 52d-st.

REGNAULT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, JOHN BAPTISTE REGNAULT, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 223 East 48th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, at 1 o'clock.

RHODES.—In Flatbush, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Mrs. JANE RHODES, widow of John Rhodes, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Flatbush on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WAITE.—At the Brevoort House, in this City, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1880, CHARLES C. WAITE, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M., from the Broadway Tabernacle, 34th-st. and 6th-av. Interment at Woodlawn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE NATHAN SALE.

Very valuable Paintings, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Benjamin Nathan.

IMPORTANT EXAMPLES BY GREAT ARTISTS.

A. Achenbach, Bouguereau, Baugniet, Beranger, Boughton, Clays, Jacquet, B. C. Koekkoek, Jalabert, Merle, Piot, Piltz, Meyer Von Bremen, Zamacois, and more than fifty others.

Now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, free.

To be sold at auction TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Under the direction of S. P. AVERY, No. 86 5th-av., who will execute orders to purchase free of charge.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Clinton Hall.

HAIM VIDAL'S THIRD CONSIGNMENT CHOICE ANTIQUE AND MODERN RUGS.

Also a fine collection of Benares and Cashmere Bronzes, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS THURSDAY AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, PRIVATE LIBRARY, FINE ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,

Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

NOS. 739 AND 741 BROADWAY, WILL SELL THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 6, and 7, at 3:30 P. M., an extensive and valuable collection of books, including an extraordinary variety of books on slavery and the slave trade, and on America in general; also many works on the fine arts and general literature, from private collections, including a fine copy of the "Florence Gallery," 4 vols., folio; "Vernon Gallery," artists' proofs; "Musée de Versailles," do.; Canfield's "Remarkable Characters," large paper proofs; "Physiognomical Portraits," large paper proofs; "English Historical Portraits," "Reineke Fuchs," with Kaulbach's plates, original edition; "Shelley Gems," "Hogarth," large paper India proofs; Pyne's "England, Scotland, and Ireland," colored plates; Knight's "Pictorial Shakespeare" and "Pictorial England," fine copies; Pickering's "Shakespeare," 9 vols.; Pickering's "Chaucer," 5 vols.; Pickering's Oxford classic edition of Dr. Johnson's works, 11 vols.; Clarendon's "Rebellion," best edition, in tree calf; Murray's "Family Library," 76 vols., half calf, gilt, nice copy. Together with a most curious and valuable collection of old almanacs, from the libraries of Charles II., George II., &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 8:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Parthia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Feb. 3 and 4. The mails for Jamaica and Colombia leave New-York Feb. 3. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York Feb. 3. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Feb. 5. The mails for West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine Republic leave New-York Feb. 5. The mails for Havana leave New-York Feb. 5 and 7. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Feb. 6. The *mails for Cape Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York Feb. 7. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Feb. 7.* The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York Feb. 7. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 16. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 28.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, Jan. 31, 1880.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles, of the best materials and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 3 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS STATESMAN'S ANNUAL and ALMANAC for 1880 is now ready.

The book has been enlarged and improved, and is now the most complete manual ever published.

It is invaluable to Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Politicians. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS, No. 23 Park-row.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their head-quarters, corner 67th-st. and West Boulevard, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CHAS. F. BRUDER, President.

PAUL E. DUNN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 4.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907. $10,000....105½ | U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000....105½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. $40,000....105⅞ | U. S. 4s C., 1907. $20,000. b. c. 105 | U. S. 4s C. 1907. $10,000. s3. 105

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 4.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The stock speculation was dull in the early dealings, and rather weak in tone. The fluctuations were slight until the second call, when a free pressure to sell was developed, and a lower range of prices was recorded in the entire list. The decline ranged from ½ to 3½ ₱ cent., Louisville and Nashville, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and Canada Southern leading the downward movement. Toward the close, under a good demand to cover short contracts and for the long account, the leading shares recovered ¼ to 2½ ₱ cent., the latter in Louisville and Nashville. Among the miscellaneous shares, Boston Water Power advanced 2¼ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions. The chief activity was in Erie and the South-western stocks.

The transactions aggregated 222,965 shares, including 77,150 Erie, 14,850 Wabash, 13,875 Lake Shore, 11,800 Kansas and Texas, 11,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,000 New-Jersey Central, 7,983 Chesapeake and Ohio, 7,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 7,390 St. Paul, 6,300 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 5,200 Canada Southern, and 4,450 Western Union.

North-west fell off from 90½ to 89⅞, and closed at 90; St. Paul fell off from 78¾ to 77⅞, rallied to 78½, and closed at 78⅛; Lake Shore declined from 105 to 103¾, and closed at 104⅜; Canada Southern fell off from 70½ to 67¼, and closed at 67½; Michigan Central declined from 92 to 90¾, and closed at 91¼; Erie rose from 48¾ to 48⅞, fell off to 47½, rallied to 48⅛, and reacted to 47¾; the preferred declined from 73⅞ to 71¾, and recovered to 72; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 86⅝ to 85½, rallied to 86⅛, and reacted to 85⅞; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 75¾ to 74½, and closed at 74⅞; New-Jersey Central declined from 82½ to 81¼, and recovered to 81¾; Reading declined from 69 to 67¾; New Central Coal fell off to 28; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans declined from 40⅜ to 39¾; C., C., C. and I. from 79 to 77½; Chesapeake and Ohio common fell off from 23 to 22⅝, advanced to 23¼, declined to 22⅝, and finally recovered to 22⅞; do. Second preferred rose to 25, and First preferred advanced from 31¾ to 32½; C., C. and I. C. rose from 23½ to 23⅞, and fell off to 23¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis declined to 49⅜, and later recovered to 50; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 41 to 39¾, and preferred from 71⅛ to 70, with closing sales at 40½ and 70⅝, respectively; Kansas Pacific declined 2¼ ₱ cent., to 92¾; Louisville and Nashville declined from 120 to 116½, and recovered to 119; Manhattan Elevated rose from 51 to 51¼, and fell off to 50¾; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined from 16½ to 16, while do. Second preferred rose from 11 to 11¼; Lake Erie and Western rose from 31½ to 31⅞; Kansas and Texas declined from 47½ to 46½, and closed at 46⅞; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined from 85 to 82 and recovered to 83¾; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 31⅝ to 30¼, and preferred from 67⅞ to 65⅞, but the former recovered to 31; Wabash fell off from 46⅜ to 45¾, and preferred from 71½ to 70¼; the latter closed at 70⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco declined from 45¼ to 44½; preferred from 57 to 55⅝, and do. First preferred from 77½ to 77; Iron Mountain fell off from 56¼ to 54½, recovered to 55¾, and reacted to 55; Union Pacific rose from 93½ to 94, and fell off to 92¾; Central Pacific was unchanged at 82; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western ranged between 40 and 41, closing at 40½; Pacific Mail rose from 38¾ to 39½, fell off to 38⅝, advanced to 39½, and closed at 39¼; Western Union declined from 105 to 103⅞; Boston Water Power advanced from 14¾ to 17; Central Arizona declined from 12¼ to 11¾, and Standard from 31⅜ to 31. Quicksilver rose from 22½ to 22¾, and fell off to 21¾; the preferred declined from 66½ to 65¾; Excelsior declined to 22; Leadville sold at 4@4⅛, and Sutro at 3½@3⅝. Among investment shares, New-York Central rose from 130 to 131⅛; Metropolitan sold at 114, and Chicago and Alton at 108; Illinois Central declined from 104½ to 103½; Panama from 182 to 180, and Pullman Palace Car from 122½ to 119.

The Money market worked smoothly, and call borrowers supplied their requirements at 4 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and at 5@6 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. The banks continue to receive considerable amounts of currency from the interior. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial $1 50 discount, bank $1 discount; St. Louis, par; Chicago, 25 premium, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker at 98⅛@98¼ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were generally firm at 108½ for new 4s, 111⅛ for 4½s, and 105⅞ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 49⅝ to 50½, and returned to 49⅝; do. preferred was steady at 79; do. consolidated Firsts at 121@121½; do. do. Seconds rose from 93 to 94, and reacted to 93½; do. Funded 5s were quoted at 87@87½, against 87 yesterday; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts declined ¼ ₱ cent., to 110¼; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts fell off from 73¼ to 72, and advanced to 73½, and do. Seconds declined from 36 to 35, recovered to 36, and reacted to 35½. The sum of £50,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 35c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and the posted rates of the leading drawers were advanced from $4 82½ to $4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills, and from $4 85 to $4 85½ for demand. There was a fairly active inquiry for bills, and business was done close on to the nominal rates.

Government bonds were firm, and prices well maintained. The transactions, however, were comparatively small, the reported sales amounting to less than $100,000. Railroad mortgages were strong in the early dealings, but during the afternoon there was a decline in some issues. The largest transactions were in Erie Consolidated Seconds, which fell off from 91½ to 90½, and rallied to 90⅝; do. Funded 5s advanced to 85¼, declined to 84, and rallied to 84⅝. The Chesapeake and Ohio issues were again prominent in the dealings, and advanced, under large purchases, to 68¼ for Firsts, series B, and to 43⅜ for currency 6s; the former closed at 67¾, and the latter at 42⅞; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts were in brisk demand, and advanced from 102⅜ to 104, closing at the highest point; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off from 106 to 105½, and do. Seconds from 68½ to 67⅝, closing at 105¾ and 68 respectively; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, C. C. and I. C., Canada Southern, and Wabash issues, were ½@1 ₱ cent higher; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes fell off from 65 to 63, and rallied to 63½; Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes declined to 68½; State bonds were quiet; Louisiana Consols fell off to 46½, and recovered to 49.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1880.

Receipts	$1,553,776 93
Payments	1,350,451 12
Balance, coin	105,445,785 75
Balance, notes	5,816,377 66

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 4.

[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

[illegible]

Total sales ... 222,965

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$122,072,162
Balances	5,104,131

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103½	103¾
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103½	103¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105	105⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105	105⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103	103⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103	103⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅞	107
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108	108⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105	105⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105	105⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	122	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 4.

[illegible]

The earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company for the month of January were as follows: 1880, $1,135,000; 1879, $1,008,000; increase, $127,000.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the fourth week of January show a gain of $66,000. The earnings for the month were as follows: 1880, $763,000; 1879, $591,175; increase, $171,825.

The earnings for the fourth week in January, 1880, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway were $74,000, which is an increase of $47,400.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of Four ₱ cent., free of taxes, payable Feb. 5, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

The Pullman's Palace Car Company has declared its fiftieth quarterly dividend of Two ₱ cent., payable Feb. 16, at the following offices: The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York; New-England Trust Company, Boston; company's office, Chicago.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

The Savage Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50 cents per share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MINING RECORD, PUBLISHED BY A. R. CHISOLM, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, contains fullest reports from the Gold and Silver Mines. The proprietor sends sample copies free, and fills orders for mining stocks.

J. S. STANTON, NO. 16 NASSAU-ST., HAS for sale the NEW OSWEGO MIDLAND STOCK, called NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,955 bales; gross, 2,099 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 79,987 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 432 bales; gross, 432 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,580 bales; to Continent, 2,525 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 46,487 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 7,146 bales; gross, 8,555 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,100 bales; coastwise, 7,084 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 337,348 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—Cotton lower to sell; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,270 bales; gross, 1,270 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,797 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 68,983 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,672 bales; gross, 1,062 bales; exports, coastwise, 305 bales; sales, 1,170 bales; stock, 73,709 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; receipts, 1,591 bales; shipments, 1,065 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 124,883 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	34	Oil, bbls.	182
R. R. Peas, bags	101	Oil-cake, pks.	1,415
R. W. Flour, pks.	657	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Beans, bbls.	146	Peanuts, bags	682
Cotton, bales	5,365	Pork, pks.	56
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	214	Beef, pks.	362
Copper, bbls.	329	Cut-meats, pks.	5,561
Copper, cakes	336	Lard, tcs.	1,467
Eggs, pks.	1,020	Lard, kegs	700
Flour, bbls.	11,008	Butter, pks.	4,404
Corn-meal, bags	137	Cheese, pks.	575
Wheat, bushels	25,383	Dressed Hogs, No.	330
Corn, bushels	36,500	Rice, tcs.	348
Oats, bushels	11,050	Sugar, hhds.	107
Rye, bushels	500	Spelter, pcs.	1,201
Malt, bushels	7,402	Starch, pks.	2,946
Barley, bushels	7,050	Stearine, pks.	50
Oat-meal, bags	455	Sumac, bags	70
Grease, pks.	1,043	Tallow, pks.	455
Grass-seed, bags	1,534	Tallow-oil, bbls.	112
Hides, No.	14	Tow, bales	52
Hides, bales	519	Tea, pks.	4
Hops, bales	53	Tobacco, hhds.	287
Lead, pigs	2,874	Tobacco, pks.	648
Leather, sides	26,375	Whisky, bbls.	1,939
Moss, bales	12	Wool, bales	11
Molasses, bbls.	2,228		

COFFEE—A slight demand has been reported for Rio, which has been quoted about steady on sales mentioned from first hands.... Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 168,689 bags; at the outports, 99,846 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 67,907 bags, of which 17,830 bags for New-York.... Other kinds have been inactive and quoted barely steady.... The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 1,555 mats Java, 1,236 bags Maracaibo, 2,028 bags Laguayra, 2,400 bags San Domingo, 254 bags Jamaica, 520 bags Ceylon, and 140 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range; also, 5,379 bags San Domingo, 302 bags Porto Rico, 340 bags Laguayra, and 50 bags Jamaica, in transit to Europe.... Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 54,671 bags and 82,951 mats.... We quote Rio ordinary invoices at 13¾c.; fair at 14¾c.; good at 15¼c.; prime at 15⅞c.; Rio, in job lots, at 10c.@18c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 14½c.@15¼c.; do., job lots, at 12c.@18c.... Java invoices, 23c.@25¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16½c.; Mexican, 15c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 14c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; San Domingo, 13c.@15c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 17c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A fair demand has been reported on a firm basis as to values.

CORDAGE—Trade has been moderate in a jobbing way, at former quotations.

COTTON—In the option line business has been fairly active at a further reduction of 11@14 points, closing steady.... Early deliveries quoted as before on a dull market.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,299 bales, including 451 bales to spinners and 241 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 12¾c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Fair at 14¾c.@14⅞c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 133,800 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts to-day have been 15,208 bales, and thus far this week, 74,852 bales, (against 84,349 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,887,931 bales, against 3,979,786 bales in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain, 20,820 bales; to France, 3,420 bales; to the Continent, 8,179 bales.... Stock at the ports, 992,009 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 257,928 bales.... The actual count of stock of Cotton in New-York on Saturday evening, Jan. 31, 1880, made the total 250,598 bales, as follows: In licensed warehouses, 248,539 bales; at unlicensed warehouses, 274 bales; on docks, 1,296 bales; on shipboard, not cleared and at presses, 537 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
February	3,600	12.95@13.01
March	40,400	13.16@13.30
April	36,600	13.41@13.53
May	31,600	13.60@13.73
June	16,200	13.79@13.91
July	2,300	13.94@14.00
August	2,900	14.00@14.08
September	400	13.35@13.41
October	1,300	12.60@12.64

Transferable orders issued at 13.00.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
February	13.07@	12.95@12.98
March	13.30@13.31	13.15@13.17
April	13.54@13.55	13.41@13.42
May	13.74@	13.61@13.62
June	13.91@13.92	13.79@13.80
July	14.01@14.03	13.90@13.91
August	14.11@14.13	14.00@14.01
September	13.45@13.48	13.33@13.42
October	12.64@12.65	12.58@12.60

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	13.09	July	14.01
March	13.32	August	14.11
April	13.54	September	13.46
May	13.72	October	12.76
June	13.93	November	12.93

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a very limited scale, for home use as well as in the export interest, though prices, in most instances, continued in favor of purchasers, on generally free offerings.... [illegible]

GRAIN—A fair degree of activity has been reported in Winter Wheat, mainly in the speculative line, though a good export demand has been noted. Prices have been quite irregular, and, in the way of options, quoted down ¼c.@1c. a bushel, but, during the late afternoon, rallying sharply, rising to about the final quotations of yesterday, leaving off, however, rather less firmly.... [illegible]

HARDWARE—Has been quite freely purchased at very firm and advancing prices.

HIDES—Have been in light request at drooping rates.... Stock in first hands to-day, 105,400 Hides and 100 bales do., against 196,700 Hides and 276 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—Trade has been spiritless in this line, checked in part by the very firm views of holders of the better qualities. Prices have been quoted about as before.

LEATHER—A moderately active inquiry noted for the leading kinds, within our previous range.

MOLASSES—Generally quiet; quoted about steady. Syrup more sought after, within the range of 32c.@40c. for ordinary to choice Sugar.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet to-day, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 52½@$1 55, and other good grades proportionately; 500 bbls. No. 2 sold at $1 85.... Tar dull; quoted at $1 90@$2.... City Pitch at $2.... Spirits Turpentine attracts rather more attention; merchantable quoted at the close at 40c.; 100 bbls. sold at this price.

PETROLEUM—Refined quoted weak on freer offerings and a limited inquiry; quoted for forward delivery here at 7⅝c. asked.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 7c.@7¼c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 5⅛c.@7c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c. asked.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅝c. asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been in fair request, but at much lower prices.... [illegible]

SKINS—A moderately active movement has been reported, chiefly in Deer, at generally unchanged quotations.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request on the basis of 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with sales reported, since our last, of 22,000 bags Iloilo at 6⅛c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 250 hhds. Martinique at 7⅛c.; 380 hhds. Muscovado at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 72 hhds. New-Orleans on private terms.... Refined in fair demand but at a shade lower prices, with Cut-loaf quoted down to 9⅞c.; Crushed, 9⅞c.; Powdered 9⅝c.; Granulated, 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7¾c.@8⅜c.... The movements in Raw Sugars since Feb. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1880	29,758	8,371	629,325	252
Receipts since	2,356	....	120	....
Sales since	4,945	....	415	....
Stock Feb. 4, 1880	27,169	8,371	629,030	252
Stock Feb. 5, 1879	12,955	7,998	497,150	1,730

WHISKY—Wholly nominal; quoted at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—A depressed and irregular market has been reported to-day, with a further sharp decline in rates on Grain, in the way of berth freight, on more urgent offerings of accommodation for British and Continental ports.... [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 19⅛ cash; $1 19⅛ February; $1 21⅝ March; $1 21⅞ April; No. 3 do., $1 03½@$1 04; Rejected, 90c. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; 36⅜c. cash; 36⅜c. March; 41⅜c. May; Rejected, 34⅝c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; fresh, 33c.@33⅛c. cash; 32⅞c. February; 33⅞c. April; 37c.@37⅛c. May. Rye firmer at 76c. Barley steady, with a fair demand at 82½c. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6; high grades, $6@$6 75. Corn in good demand at full prices—55c.@56c. Oats quiet at 48½c.@50c. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 1,500 bushels of No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 35; 900 bushels Michigan Spring, on the track, at $1 28. Corn unchanged; sales 1,500 bushels new high Western Mixed at 49c.; 400 bushels do. at 50c. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Flour easier; fancy, $6 15 asked, $6 12½ bid cash; $6 15 March; $6 20 April; choice, $5 80 bid cash; $5 82½ May; Family, $5 70; Triple Extra, $5 60. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 22⅛ cash; $1 24⅛@$1 25⅝ March; [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat opened quiet, declined ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 20½; No. 1 soft, $1 19⅛; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and February, $1 19½; March, $1 19⅞; April, $1 21¼. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 28; shipments, 915 bushels. Corn dull at 40c. Oats steady at 39c. Rye dull at 85c. Barley quiet at 88c. Pork dull and nominal at $12 50. Lard unsettled at $7 35 asked, $7 30 bid. [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—Flour in good demand and firm; sales, 700 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23⅜, March; $1 26⅛, April; $1 29⅞, May; $1 30⅜. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1 Yellow, 45c.; High Mixed, 44c. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Flour unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat steady and unchanged; White and Red State, $1 35. Corn dull and lower; Western Mixed, 57c.; Barley unchanged; limited demand both for local and Eastern trade; No. 1 bright Canada, $1; No. 1 Canada, 85c.@87c.; No. 2 Canada, 76c.@78c. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, February, $1 27; March, $1 29⅜; May, $1 34; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 12; Rejected, $1 02. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 30. Corn dull; White, 46c.; Mixed, 43c. Oats dull; White, 40c.; Mixed, 38c. Rye quiet at 86c. Pork quiet at $13 12½@$13 50. [illegible] Whisky firm at $1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 38c. Rosin steady at $1 20 for strained; $1 22½ for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 10. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 4.—Printing Cloths have been in moderate demand, with light sales, but previous quotations firmly maintained.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 4.—Whisky nominally $1 05½@$1 06.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 9¾c. for Standard White.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss E., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,249 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid; will assist with sewing or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 47th-st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; one year's reference from last employer. Apply at No. 250 East 29th-st., third floor, front, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, or as nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 299 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in private family; no boarding-house-keepers need call; first-class reference. Call at No. 118 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; first class; understands dress-making; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First class, by a respectable girl; understands her business; best City reference. Call at 320 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First class, by a respectable girl; understands her business; best City reference. Call at 345 East 35th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—By two sisters together; both girls competent and obliging; do work of small private family if required; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 263 West 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands bread and pastry baking; excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would do washing and ironing in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 36th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; NO OBjection to do a little washing if required; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 263 West 41st-st.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; boning, larding, soups, and desserts; best City references. Call at No. 348 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the care and management of kitchen; unexceptionable City reference. Call at 139 West 19th-st., second bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, boning, larding; good City reference; wages $25. Call, for two days, at No. 333 East 35th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman in private family; assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 321 East 26th-st., in store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; good cook; first-class laundress; wages $14 to $16; City only; best references. Call or address L. D., No. 338 East 24th-st., Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly in all branches; in private family; good reference. Apply at No. 107 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; do plain washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 126 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 58 West 9th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT COOK and baker; City reference. Call at No. 200 East 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN PRIvate family; excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 36th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; make excellent biscuit and pastry; best City reference. Call, in store, at No. 629 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN in a small family as cook, washer, and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 240 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN ALL ITS branches; willing to do the down-stairs work; City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small private family; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 327 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., two flights, rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; work by the day; evening and fancy costumes and dominos made. Address M., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do light house-work; willing to go as kitchen-maid in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 10 Gay-st., near Waverley-place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, as general house-work; is a good cook, washer and ironer; reference. Call at No. 99 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; general house-work in private family; City or country; where she can have her little girl with her, 6 years old; best reference. Call at No. 235 East 22d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED GIRL, OR as nurse. Call, for two days, at Mr. Peck's, No. 133 West 30th-st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH-woman; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY GERMAN PROTESTANT maid; good hair-dresser and seamstress; excellent nurse to invalids; speaks English and French; best references. Address Marie, Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good dress-maker; cut and fit. Call at No. 699 6th-av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address S. R., Box No. 224 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl as laundress and chamber-maid; best reference. Call at No. 116 Park-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY NORTH German Protestant to one or two grown children or wait on lady; speaks French and English; do all kinds family sewing; no objection to travel; City references. Address L., Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—FIRST-CLASS; PROTESTANT; THOROUGHLY experienced in bringing up baby on bottle; takes charge from monthly nurse; best City reference. Address E. R., Box No. 252, Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE ENGLISHWOMAN; can take care of an infant and do sewing or assist with chamber-work; well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 477 Hudson-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; will bring baby up on bottle; would travel; first-class City references; wages, $15. Call at No. 300 West 20th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 213 West 35th-st., third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S Maid.—By North German girl; good operator and dress-maker; can cut and fit; best City reference. Call at No. 72 East 2d-st., first bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Address Nurse, No. 2 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; understands all kinds of fancy work. Call, for two days, at No. 331 Madison-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT nurse; is a good sewer; first-class references. Call at No. 409 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will assist with children or chamber-work; understands dress-making and machines; best City reference. Call at No. 218 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; will do chamber-work; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH waitress; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by day washing or ironing, or would take it in by week or dozen. Mrs. O'Connell, 392 East 25th-st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT BY the day; will be recommended from the house. Call at No. 14 West 38th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A SWEDISH lady. Mrs. Johnson, No. 235 East 22d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, POsition as corresponding clerk, or similar in a bank or banking-house preferred; letters of recommendation second to none. Address PSALMS, Box No. 179 Times Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION DESIRES situation in some mercantile house; not afraid of work. Address Elliott, Box No. 200 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his services; good City reference. Address A. D., No. 162 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man steady situation in the country as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; excellent reference for character and ability; willing and obliging. Address A. K., No. 54 4th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, colored; has first-class references from last place; lost situation only through said party giving up horses and carriages. Inquire of Mrs. S. L. Squire, Hotel Bristol, 42d-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man in good practice in handling blooded, road, and saddle horses; can be highly recommended in the City and Brooklyn as a competent man. Address J. R., Box No. 221 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY RESPECTAble young single man in private family; City or country; honest, respectful, and sober; can furnish best City reference. Call or address John, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman; Protestant; English-born; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, &c.; English driver; best of City reference. Address W. R. M., Box No. 331 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness; is a careful driver; can make himself generally useful; the best City references. Address J. R., Box No. 292 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL-MAN.—English; understands everything about a gentleman's place; country preferred; five years' reference. Call at Thompson's, 126 West 24th-st., first floor.

FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG FLORIST; UNDERstands the culture of flowers and care of graperies, hot-beds, &c., thoroughly; first-class references. Address P. G., Hunter's Point Post Office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; 30 YEARS OF AGE; married; one child; is strictly temperate; not afraid of work; has a complete knowledge of vegetables, fruits and flowers; has been particularly successful in growing roses and other Winter flowers. Address A. R., No. 35 Cortlandt-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; HAS HAD 20 years' practical experience in greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; six years' first-class reference from present employer; small family. Address P., Box No. 339 Times Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; UNDERSTANDS THE care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables; has excellent references. Address J. M., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; one child; Protestant; good references as to character and capability. Address R., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS BEEN coachman in the country; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is willing and obliging; excellent reference as to character and ability. Address Groom, Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, or to take care of gentleman's road horses; is strictly sober, willing and obliging, with good reference. Address M. W., Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER, steady man in a private family as waiter; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man as first-class waiter in a private family; excellent reference from last place; town or country. Call or address, for three days, F. R. Garrett, No. 1[illegible] Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN private family; will make himself useful; understands his business thoroughly; City reference. Address L. N., Box No. 356 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in private family as waiter; can give good City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 297 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, aged 25, lately landed; speaks some English; sober, honest, and industrious. Address A. H., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; best City reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK THOROUGHLY capable of taking entire charge of the correspondence of a merchant's office; one understanding stenography will be preferred. Address Box No. 2,88[illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—CHAMBER-MAID. A COMPETENT person, and to assist in the dining-room and pantry, with reference from private families. Apply at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—WAITER, SWISS OR FRENCH, IN a small family. Call at No. 718 5th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER; ONE THOROUGHLY competent in every department, and is a good plain seamstress. Apply at the office of Hanover House, No. 2 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS and assist with washing; must have City reference; wages $12. Call, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 14[illegible] West 49th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL IN A small family as chamber-maid and seamstress; good wages; City reference required. No. 115 East 69th-st.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, with editorial experience; must be a college graduate. Apply at once to JULIUS BIEN, 15 Park-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSERY governess. Address, stating terms, Post Office Box No. 2,861.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WITH City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 56 Place-st., top floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral house-work, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 94 Broad-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for private family. Apply at No. 143 East 45th-st.

WANTED—LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, with City reference. Call at No. 10 West 31st-st., to-day, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., offering superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for safekeeping of silverware, valuables, &c.; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping, all at low rates.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA......Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA......Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA......Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA......TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 6 A. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA......TUESDAY, March 2, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parsell......Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell......Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving......Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer MIKADO......Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA..Thurs., Feb. 12, 6 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKER......Sat., Feb. 7 | WESER......Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN......Sat., Feb. 14 | GEN. WERDER Sat., Feb. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. | Bolivia......Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia....Feb. 14, 6 A. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria......Feb. 7, 2 P. M. | Alsatia......Feb. 14, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Trudelle......Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier......Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND..Thurs., Feb. 5 | WESTPHALIA..Th., Feb. 19
FRISIA....Thurs., Feb. 12 | GELLERT....Thurs., Feb. 26

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

SCHIEDAM......Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS......Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND......Wednesday, Feb. 25

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO......Thursday, Feb. 12, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Saturday, Feb. 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZELANDIA......Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 21

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton......Saturday, Feb. 7
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., Feb. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

RAPIDAN (carries no passengers)..SATURDAY, Feb. 7
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE..WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote......SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FLORIDA.—STEAMER CITY OF AUSTIN leaves New-York Feb. 5, Fernandina Feb. 11. After this date steamers leave New-York every Friday, and Florida every Wednesday. All particulars, Nassau pamphlet, &c., with C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 E. R.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA......Saturday, Feb. 14

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—ONE FULL PANEL GLASS-FRONT coach on double set springs, and built by John B. Lawrence. It is in complete order, and will be sold very cheap. Apply at stable, No. 6 West 17th-st., or at No. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 4:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 21.4 by 45.2, irregular, No. 21 Hudson-st., west side, 98.2 feet south of Duane-st., for $9,100, to Catherine Donohue, as Administratrix and plaintiff; and two three-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 421 West 36th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av., for $3,600, to Mary A. McCabe and another, plaintiffs.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 92.10, No. 237 West 19th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 7th-av., for $4,300, to Henry F. Crosby, as Executor and plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three and four story brick buildings, with lots together in size 67.2 by 92, irregular, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 East 20th-st., north side, 138 feet east of 5th-av., for $80,000, to Julia C., Gustavus H., and Edwin J. Witthaus, as Executors, Trustees, and plaintiffs.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 94.6, on Boulevard, east side, 61.2 feet north of 81st-st., for $5,891, to Eliza M. Bailey, plaintiff.

Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 421 and 423 East 122d-st., north side, 254.7 feet east of 1st-av., for $12,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK. Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Cottage-st., n. s., 23d Ward, 50x110; Annie J. Hawk to Cornelius Sullivan	$1,650
6th-av., s. e. corner of 18th-st., 51.7½x100x irregular; and also rear lot adjoining, 17.1x17.6x41.0½; Robert Hoe, Jr., and wife to Frederick H. Comstock	nom.
Same property; Eliza Green and others to Robert Hoe, Jr.	nom.
Same property; Frederick H. Comstock to Olivia P. Hoe	nom.
Madison-av., w. s., 24th Ward, 25x120; Lettie Kreemer and husband to Kate Douglass	800
82d-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; and also, No. 46 Bayard-st.; Frederick Carrard to Eliza Porter	nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., from 113th-st. to 114th-st., 201.10x25; Sarah S. Collins to Spencer A. Fanning	9,500
Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to Bertha A. Deane	9,615
Fulton-av., w. s., 23d Ward, part of Lot No. 95, 209.6x33.4x210x33.4; Robert Wilkinson to William Wilkinson, ½ interest	800
10th-av., n. w. corner of 56th-st., 150x100.5; Phoebe Maginness to John Glass, Jr.	nom.
3d-av., w. s., 30.8½ ft. s. of 152d-st., 30.8½x112.1x32.6x123.9; Maria Prolenhoefer to Charles Vollmer and another	2,000
3d-av., n. w. corner of 85th-st., 20.5x83.6; Michael P. Breslin to Mary A. Newman	7,800
29th-st., s. s., 158 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26.1½x40.1½x37.5½x25; Henry S. Terbell and wife to Mary A. Miles	225
Same property; Hannah E. Eldridge and others to Mary A. Miles	nom.
26th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9; Florencio Escalante to Otto L. Dusseldorf	6,600
127th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x99.11; Elizabeth Dewey to Nathaniel Dewey	300
19th-st., s. s., 197 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.8x103.3; M. Remele and wife to S. E. Bernheimer and another	nom.
98th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; and also, s. s. 98th-st., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; George M. Miller, Guardian, &c., to Nathan J. Newitter	8,200
98th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; George M. Miller, guardian, &c., to Nathan J. Newitter	5,300
55th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Jacob B. Tallman and wife to Ashbel H. Barney	7,500
74th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2; F. Smythe, Referee, to Thomas J. Reilly	27,550
36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9x irregular; Mariette E. Hewitt and husband to Charlotte Kramer and another	50
132d-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; Bonaventure Frey to David Dinkelspiel	6,000
159th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100; Alexander M. Lane and wife to Rudolph Eisele	1,000
Houston-st., s. w. corner of Willett-st., 50x50; also, n. s. Grand-st., 75 ft. w. of Willett-st., 25x100; and also, No. 127 Pitt-st., 25x100; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to Joseph C. Appleby	2,000
Worth-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x198.4x25x198.7; J. G. Healy and wife to Ellen Blackburn	....
5th-av., n. w. corner of 133th-st., 99.11x225; R. D. Gale, Referee, to Cadwallader R. Mulligan	32,300
2d-av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of 109th-st., 17x65; Michael Coniman and wife to Julia Martin	3,200
5th-av., Nos. 1,009 and 1,011, 40x80; J. M. Soutrenon and wife to David W. Bishop	46,000
9th-av., w. s., 25.0½ ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1½x100; William C. Morgan to Mary E. Morgan	nom.
9th-av., w. s., 117.11 ft. n. of 47th-st., 25.2½x85; William C. Morgan to Charles N. Morgan	nom.
48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; William C. Morgan to Sarah E. Morgan	nom.
74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100x102.2; Richard Hennessey and wife to John Davidson	85,000
34th-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 22x98; Moses B. Maclay and wife to Frances A. Bangs	15,000
Same property; Sarah A. Hidden and others, Executors, &c., to Moses B. Maclay	15,000
132d-st., s. s., 526.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; R. G. Silleck, Jr., and wife to Mary A. Read	5,000
27th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Simon Epstein and wife to Jacob Goldfarb	11,000
70th-st., Nos. 309, 311, 315, and 324 East; Louisa G. Brigham and husband to J. H. Haulenbeck	nom.
30th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x98.9; Egbert Guernsey, Executor, &c., to John Shea	6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor, Trustees of William, to Maria Gucker, s. s. 5th-st., 162.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x96.2; 20 years, for annual rent of	$380
Astor, William, to Henry Lichauer, s. s. 7th-st., 150 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x90.10½; 20 years, for annual rent of	250
Blackman, Jane, to Benjamin Russak, No. 652 Broadway; 4 10-12 years, for average annual rent of	7,200
Gomez, H., Executor, &c., to J. Sharp, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-av., &c.; 5 years, for annual rent of	1,750
Omealia, J., to O. Seifart, store and cellar, No. 260 7th-av.; 4 years, for annual rent of	1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bangs, Frances A., to Sarah A. Hidden; n. s. 34th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years	$6,000
Bell, Ann F., and husband to J. Nelson Tappan, Chamberlain, &c., s. s. 143d-st., e. of 11th-av., 1 year	5,500
Biegen, P. M., and wife to R. Simon; s. s. 39th-st., e. of 7th-av., installments	14,500
Bussing, Sarah E., to S. M. Purdy, guardian, &c.; n. s. Hunt's Point road, &c., 2 years	500
Chavanne, J., and wife to A. C. Banderet; No. 221 East 109th-st., 1 year	800
Clements, G. X., to J. Thomas; No. 107 West 27th-st., 5 years	2,500
Cox, S. J., to S. Waller; w. s. Walton-av., n. of 150th-st., 3 years	3,000
Groff, William F., and wife to A. Iselin, Jr., and another; n. s. 64th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year	9,000
Davidson, J., and wife to R. Hennessey; n. s. 74th-st., e. of Madison-av., 6 months	8,000
Dinkelspiel, D., to B. Frey; n. s. 132d-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year	3,000
Douglass, Kate, and husband to G. Weffenback and wife; w. s. Madison-av., 24th Ward, 4 years	1,500
Dusseldorf, O. L., to F. Escalante; s. s. 26th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years	3,800
Dusseldorf, O. L., to J. Schwartz; same property, 2 years	1,300
Eisele, R., to A. M. Lane; s. s. 159th-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 5 years	800
Ernst, Theodore, to Lucy R. Comfort; Franklin-av., 23d Ward, 3 years	1,800
Foulke, Mary E., and husband to William H. Caswell and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 50th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years	15,000
Glass, J., Jr., to A. J. Taylor; n. s. 56th-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 mortgages, 1 month, total	4,000
Goldfarb, J., to S. Epstein; s. s. 27th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year	4,000
Kahrs, J., to Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; n. s. 125th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years	3,000
Koelble, J., to C. Fuhrmann; e. s. Avenue A, s. of 4th-st., 3 years	2,500
McDermott, E. F., to H. H. Arkenburgh; s. s. 59th-st., e. of 6th-av., 2 mortgages, 5 years, total	80,000
Merk, C., to H. Volz; n. s. of Front-st., w. of Roosevelt-st., 5 years	6,000
Newcomb, Mary A., to J. C. Tucker and another, Trustees, &c.; n. w. corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., &c., 2 mortgages, 5 years, total	10,500
Newman, Mary A., and husband to M. P. Breslin; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 85th-st., 3 years	7,500
Newwitter, N. J., to G. M. Miller, Guardian, &c.; s. s. of 98th-st., e. of 5th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	10,000
Reilly, Thomas J., to H. Sampson and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 74th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years	20,000
Salomon, Rebecca, to S. E. Nichols; n. s. 118th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years	1,500
Shea, J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 39th-st., w. of 11th-av., 1 1-3 years	3,000
Thau, H., and wife to D. Hermann; r. s. 122d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years	1,500
Watson, Alexander H., and wife to E. F. Brown, guardian, &c.; n. s. Minetta-st., e. of Bleecker-st., &c., 1 year	6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brinckerhoff, Charles C., to R. White	$7,500
Furniss, Sophia R. C., to J. D. Vermilye, Trustee, &c.	....
Stern, Joseph, to S. Gutmann and another, Executors, &c.	15,000
Tappan, J. N., Chamberlain, &c., to E. Ward, Trustee, &c.	nom.
Walsh, Elizabeth, to Jane Buckman and another, Executors, &c.	8,500
White, R., to R. R. Brinckerhoff and another, Executors, &c.	7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE REGISTERED FREE on my new printed lists at all three offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 861 5th-av. All connected by special telephone. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 37x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A PLOT OF 35 ACRES IN ONE BODY FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—In the northern section of the City, and on the high banks of the Hudson; price $3,500 per acre or $225 per City lot. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 28TH-ST.—For sale on easy terms. Seen only by permit from A. W. BOGERT, Jr., No. 15 East 18th-st.

FACTORY.—MODERN FIVE-STORY (MANSARD roof) basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st., near Bleecker; 50x88; price, $12,500, or rent, $1,250. EDWIN ELY, No. 163 Gold-st.

AT BARGAINS—LOTS ON ALL AVENUES, boulevards, and streets, also in all the annexed wards, single plots, blocks, or acres. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, near 33d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—61ST-ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Small brown-stone house, cabinet finish; price low. OWNER, No. 237 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 51 West 9th-st., for $12,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE REGISTERED FREE on my new printed lists at all three offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 861 5th-av. All connected by special telephone. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 153 East 51st-st., occupied by owner alone as family; rent whole, or retain part; owner absent at his Summer residence, five months; possession immediately. Inquire on premises. FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Owner.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE story, brown stone, high stoop; handsomely furnished; situated on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $3,000 per annum. E. F. ROGERS, No. 239 East 27th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SCOTT & MYERS, AUCTIONEERS, Will sell TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

No. 234 THOMPSON-STREET, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS.—Three-story brick house, 25x50, lot 85.

No. 31 LEWIS-STREET, BETWEEN DELANCEY AND BROOME STREETS.—Five-story brick tenement, (double house,) 35x about 60, lot 75.

Sale peremptory to close interest.

Maps at office of Auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

F. H. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS & DAVIES, NO. 10 PINE-ST., by order of Executors, will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock:

Nos. 19 AND 21 BRIDGE-STREET, running through to Stone-st.—Warehouses.
No. 272 WATER-STREET.—Store.
No. 418 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Dwelling.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT IN COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, CORNER CORTLANDT AND CHURCH STS.—A fine suite of offices on same floor with the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, area of four thousand square feet, will be rented entire or divided to suit tenants. Apply at the office of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 731 BROADWAY. STORE and BASEMENT and SECOND and FOURTH LOFTS to let, together or separate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 138 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—GOOD INVESTMENT, half value; for sale, country seat, 23 acres; very high location; commanding extensive views; excellent neighborhood; having concrete residence expensively built, (requiring repairs;) shade, fruit; one and one-fourth miles macadam roads; two depots; terms satisfactory. Particulars apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York. This vicinity specialty.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TARRYTOWN, one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, for sale low, or would be exchanged for choice City property. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—FOR SALE, ON THE ocean, a fine large house, well built and roomy; lot 150 feet front, with stable and extra lot in rear. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—REFERENCES, Metropolitan and Sixth National Banks. BEERS BROS., No. 52 West 32d-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; responsible buyers and tenants. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF ULSTER COUNTY BONDS.

There will be sold at auction, at the COURT-HOUSE, in the City of Kingston, on FEB. 17, 1880. At 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, $100,000 IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ULSTER, being five per cent. Annual Coupon Bonds, payable in 1889 and 1890, of the denomination of $1,000 and $500. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH:

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have the option of taking at the rate of the bid bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000. WM. M. HAYES, County Treasurer. R. LOUGHRAN, Chairman Board Supervisors. Dated Jan. 21, 1880.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. DE GRAAF, President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH, 10 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN STOCKS, Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, (Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience. Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

R. M. RAVEN & CO., Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges, BANKERS AND BROKERS. POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 366. NO. 15 WALL-ST. Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 31 PINE-ST., N. Y. GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE. C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO., BANKERS, NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the Union Pacific Railway Company (consolidated) will be prepared on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, to exchange its certificates of stock, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, for the certificates of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on the surrender thereof to the Union Trust Company, New-York. SIDNEY DILLON, President.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee, JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

NOTICE. The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879. A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE. A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY STOCK By AUG. STEIN, No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 38.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

MAINE BONANZA MINES. We make specialty in; also, all dividend mining stocks we buy and sell on San Francisco and New-York Boards. STEPHENSON & McKEEVER, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL, In the City of Kingston, On FEB. 18, 1880, At 12 o'clock M. of that day, $40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON, Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH, or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000. THOMAS CORNELL, President Board of Bank Presidents. Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS. DUE IN 1908. Interest January and July.

MORTON, BLISS & CO. OFFER FOR SALE $2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,483 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock. PRESENT PRICE, 108½ AND INTEREST.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa. The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road. Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909. For sale at par and interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

It now appears probable that an immediate sale of said company may be effected. The early depositors of the first and second mortgage bonds under the plan of the Reorganization Committee retained the 1874 and 1875 coupons and the funded interest bonds for 1874 and 1875 coupons. It is absolutely necessary that these coupons and funded interest bonds be deposited before the sale of the road. Holders will please forward them at once to the Central Trust Company, of New-York, with the numbers of the certificates to which they belong. Certificates will be issued therefor without extra charge. First and second mortgage bonds, with past due coupons and funded interest bonds attached, will be received by the Central Trust Company until Feb. 10, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. par value. New-York, Feb. 3, 1880. CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman Purchasing Committee, No. 30 Pine-st.; Post Office Box No. 79.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction. Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October. We offer a balance of $400,000 of these bonds at 92½ and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment. AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers, NO. 15 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE. THE WATERVILLE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, ATCHISON, SOLOMON VALLEY AND DENVER RAILWAY COMPANY, and the ATCHISON, REPUBLICAN VALLEY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY have been consolidated into a new company, called the ATCHISON, COLORADO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and a new first mortgage of $15,000 a mile, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, has been issued to take the place of the first mortgage bonds of the above named railroad companies. Notice is hereby given that an exchange of bonds will be made by Messrs. WOOD & DAVIS, No. 31 Pine-st., City of New-York, of the bonds of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company for the bonds of the four companies first above named. Such exchange will be made on and after the 10th day of February, 1880. HENRY DAY, OLIVER AMES, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NON-ASSESSABLE. The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock. SMITHERS & DONALD, ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING, No. 3 Broad-st., New-York. Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

PAYABLE IN 1910. FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 13, 1880. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—Interest on the second mortgage income bonds of this company, earned during the year 1879, will be paid to the registered holders thereof on the 1st days of March and September, 1880, respectively, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum—2 per cent. being payable on March 1, 1880, and 2 per cent. on Sept. 1, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The books of registry will be closed on the 20th days of February and August, 1880, respectively, and opened on the 2d days of March and September, 1880, respectively. By order of the Directors. THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1880. FIFTIETH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND. The Pullman's Palace Car Company has declared its Fiftieth Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable Feb. 16, at the following offices: THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON. COMPANY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1880. THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS Per Share, payable February 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New York. Transfer-books will close on the 6th inst., and open on the 13th inst. M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, JAN. 29, 1880. A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the January earnings, payable at this office Feb. 14. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 16th of February. WM. WALTER PHELPS, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 24, 1880. CASH CAPITAL......$200,000. NET SURPLUS......300,404. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Feb. 2, 1880, until which time the transfer-books will be closed. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) New-York, Jan. 29, 1880. A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 11th of February. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 30, 1880. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 5 proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. E. H. PULLEN, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE PARTY WHO CAN INVEST $25,000 in cash, to join me in the purchase of a valuable interest in a thoroughly established incorporated company now doing a successful business, to fill the position of Treasurer and Secretary; unquestioned integrity more essential than business experience. Address H. W., Box No. 182 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 66 AND 67 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two extra-size single rooms, front and back, fitted up as parlor and bedroom in strictly first-class family, house serving private tables only; also, front basement to a couple of gentlemen.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Desirable second-story front room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS from Gramercy Park, with board, large room, third floor, southern exposure; also hall room; references.

NO. 33 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board; best references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 9 WEST 28TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, large and small, singly and in suites; hot and cold water.

NO. 760 BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, at from $3 per week upward. STACY HOUSE.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, a few single rooms for gentlemen; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, WITHOUT board; a large room, with closet, running water, and gas and fire when required; location, between 10th and 25th sts., 3d-av. and 6th av.; price not over $20 a month. Address R. C. T., Post Office Box No. 466, New-York.

WANTED—ON SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED double and single connecting room, sunny, for gentleman and wife; private family preferred; references. Address L. S., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, 16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y. Unsurpassed in all its appointments. THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY introduces to colleges, schools, and families professional teachers, graduates of the leading European and American colleges, universities and conservatories, as lecturers, professors, principals, assistants, tutors, and governesses. Parents wishing thoroughly-educated and reliable gentlemen as tutors to travel or remain abroad with their sons while studying in European universities, can rely on making satisfactory engagements. City families wishing tutors or governesses for special instruction, one or two hours daily, promptly suited. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. STUDIO, GYMNASIUM, KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. 21 & 23 West 32d-st., bet. B'way & 5th-av., N. Y. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

MRS. PARKS'S SEMINARY. New-Brunswick, N. J. New term opens Feb. 2. Careful instruction in English and French, and the personal care of the Principal will be given to twelve family pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS ARCHARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

NO. 148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss WALKER'S School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Second term begins Feb. 1. Special attention given to the primary department.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, N. Y.; second half year begins Feb. 1. The Rev. G. D. RICE, Principal.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—YONKERS, N. Y.—Thorough teaching, kind care, low rates; established 1852. BENJAMIN MASON.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, No. 12 West 45th-st. BOYS' DEPARTMENT separate, continued as usual.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its second half-year Feb. 4. Send for new catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

AT PORT CHESTER, (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE the next term will commence Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENT; languages, mathematics; explains difficulties to backward pupils; prepares for college and normal examinations. Address DIPLOMA, No. 40 East 30th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS—BY A PARISIAN LADY, mine or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. 109 West 33d-st., first floor, Room 3. Mlle. Géry.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS. VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE. The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

MR. HLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, NO. 1,478 BROADWAY. SECOND TERM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAU'S SONS.

TAMAR INDIEN. (Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. E. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb and 1-lb, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN INJURED by the Elevated Railroads through the frightening of horses or otherwise, are requested to communicate without delay with the undersigned, with a view to remedial legislation. J. W. HAWES, No. 140 Nassau-st.

FOR DIZZINESS, HOP BITTERS.

ELECTIONS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1880. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th inst. DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECTION, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880, No. 22 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. NATHAN C. ELY, President. C. McK. Leoser, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ. TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1880. Tickets, $10, admitting gentleman and one lady, (additional ladies' tickets, $3,) can be had, by introduction, of the following gentlemen: HENRY HAVEMEYER, No. 78 Wall-st. J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement. EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park-place. HERMAN UHL, New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. JOHN VON GLAHN, No. 36 Chambers-st. LOUIS A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st. LOUIS KAEMMERER, No. 108 Grand-st. J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st. H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av. C. F. L. HORENTHAL, corner 53d-st. and 3d-av. Boxes and tickets of WILLIAM STEINWAY, No. 111 East 14th-st., and CONST. SCHMIDT, No. 33 Broad-st.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST. The only Theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE ROYAL MIDDY

EVENING NIGHT ¼ to 8. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. *.* Reserved seats may be secured a month ahead.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST TIMES. E. G. GILMORE......Lessee and Manager. Pictorial and Musical Production of the intensely interesting five-act comedy-drama, by Bartley Campbell, THE GALLEY SLAVE, With a BRILLIANT NEW CAST. Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss LILLY GLOVER, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, &c. Last week but one. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, either 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle, 25c.

ARTISTS' FUND, TWENTIETH YEAR. NOW OPEN. FREE. THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d-st. One hundred original paintings contributed by members in aid of the Fund.

ORATORIO SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL. Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor. Friday afternoon, Feb. 6......PUBLIC REHEARSAL. Saturday evening, Feb. 7......CONCERT. THE CREATION. Miss LITITIA FRITSCH......Soprano. Mr. JACOB GRAFF......Tenor. Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, (from Boston)......Bass. Tickets at Steinway Hall and usual places.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. Lessee and Manager......Mr. Henry E. Abbey. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's eccentric comedy, in three acts, (adapted from the French,) entitled THE WEDDING MARCH. Produced under the immediate supervision of the author. Seats can be secured by Bell telephone.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SECOND MONTH. JOHN T. FORD......Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. D'OYLEY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY IN GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS, THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Produced under the personal supervision of THE AUTHOR AND COMPOSER. Seats secured two weeks in advance. The public are cautioned against ticket speculators.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29TH-ST. THE FAMILY RESORT. First week of BLUE-FISHING, OR, THE PIRATES OF SANDY HOOK. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS. Aquarium, Broadway and 35th-st. THE GREAT CIRCUS AND JACK THE GIANT-KILLER EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. 50c. admission. 25c. for children.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors. STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE. AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily. Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M. Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 6:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York. Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety. On and after Jan. 19, 1880, Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot: 8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars. 10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo. 11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland. 4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. 6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga. 7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans. 8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. 11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy. Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY, Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.) 9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo. 6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo. 7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago. 7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879. Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 4:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping Coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:45. NO PLAY EVER PRODUCED AT THIS THEATRE EVER CREATED LIVELIER DISCUSSION OR WAS SO ENTHUSIASTICALLY HAILED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK. THIRD WEEK OF THE FALSE FRIEND, THIS POWERFULLY INTERESTING PLAY whose ELECTRIC SUCCESS Is the best evidence of its EXTRAORDINARY MERITS, will be presented every evening and at the regular Saturday Matinees until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY. GLORIOUS AND DECIDED SUCCESS. MUSIC AND MIRTH REIGN SUPREME. EVERY EVENING AT 8. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ABBEY'S HUMPTY DUMPTY and SPANISH STUDENTS. ABBEY & HICKEY......Proprietors. 200 ARTISTS 200. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50. Matinees, Reserved, 50c. and $1. Children, (under 12 years,) to Matinees only, 25c. Seats secured one week in advance at Booth's and Abbey's Park Theatre.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway and West 24th-st. STEELE MACKAYE......Manager. Important improvements in ventilating, seating, and lighting, &c., and in the DOUBLE STAGE, which avoids tedious waits, and in the novel position of the orchestra in the proscenium arch. EVERY EVENING at 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. The comedy-drama, in four acts, entitled HAZEL KIRKE. With an excellent distribution of characters. WAITS BETWEEN THE ACTS: Between Act I. and II., an interval of two minutes. Between Act II. and III., an interval of five minutes. Between Act III. and IV., an interval of five minutes. *.* Prices, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50, according to location. Admission, 50 cents and $1; first row Orchestra Circle, (centre,) $2. Seats secured daily at box-office.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, Also, SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT will appear in the favorite Irish play entitled THE SHAUGHRAUN, which will be presented with NEW SCENERY and A COMPLETE CAST. *.* Mr. Boucicault being engaged to perform at the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London, in April, this present engagement is limited to a few nights.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Lecture by Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. Readings. STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 5, 1880. At 8 o'clock, P. M. JOHN H. ROGERS, Chairman. GILBERT J. BURNEY, Secretary. No tickets sold at the door.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. 14th-st. and 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of Mr. JOHN T. SMITH'S famous company, THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR, Which has to be withdrawn in the very height of its popularity. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. MONDAY, Feb. 9—JNO. H. STEVENS in UNKNOWN.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY, Now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. From 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25c. Will close Saturday, Feb. 28, 1880.

THE DESIGNS OF MODEL SCHOOL-HOUSES, received in the $500 competition of the "SANITARY ENGINEER," will be on public exhibition at the Academy of Design, (23d-st. and 4th-av.,) from Feb. 4 to 12, day and evening. Admission free.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st. Every evening until further notice, RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY in HORRORS. MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL, FEB. 16, 1880, AT MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN. Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Lady, $5; Extra Lady's Ticket, $3.

NEW-YORK SKATING RINK, MADISON-AV., 58TH and 59TH STS. ARTIFICIAL ICE. ALWAYS SKATING. MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OPEN 8 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES, AT CHICKERING HALL, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 8. Reserved seats, $1 each, at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square. GEORGE E. AIKEN, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MR. SAWYER WILL CONDUCT A SPECIAL meeting for prayer, in connection with Cooper Union Sunday evening Gospel services, in parlor Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av., this Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., continuing one hour. Everybody invited.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REGULAR MEETing 8 o'clock P. M., 5th February, No. 24 Cooper Union. NATHAN C. ELY, President. C. McK. Leoser, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $125, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

J. M. PELTON, NO. 3 UNION-SQUARE, near 14th-st., (late of Peloubet, Pelton & Co.,) pianos and organs, wholesale and retail. Superior new upright pianos and organs to let.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A PACKAGE CONTAINing certificates of stock in the name of MARY B. CONNER, as follows, viz.: Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company stock, three certificates, one dated Aug. 23, 1871, No. 10,124, for 20 shares; one dated April 20, 1872, No. 10,176, for 10 shares; one dated Feb. 5, 1874, No. 10,347, for 5 shares; Rutland and Whitehall Railroad Company stock, one certificate dated Feb. 8, 1875, No. 585, for 5 shares; bond of the Crown Point Iron Company, No. 498, for $1,000, having coupons attached for interest due July 1, 1879, and thereafter. The Public are hereby cautioned against negotiating any of the above-named securities. GRANT & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE PATAPSCO RIVER. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2, 1880. PROPOSALS for Dredging in the Patapsco River will be received until noon of March 4, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS G. GREEN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 30th day of January, 1880, an alias warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Morris G. Green, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 669 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Isaac S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Isaac Schwartz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eleventh day of March, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES D. LAKEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles D. Lakey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

FORECLOSURE REFEREES.

FAVORITES OF THE JUDGES AND THE SALE SYSTEM.

HOW FORECLOSURE SALES ARE CONDUCTED—EFFORTS TO CORRECT ABUSES—THE STORY OF SIMON F. CUMMINGS—AN EXAMPLE OF MR. EDWARD GALE'S METHODS.

The appointment of Referees and Receivers rests in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State; and the Judges who sit in this City and County, being paid partly by the State and more largely by the City, are Chief-Justice Davis, Judge Brady, Judge Barrett, Judge Lawrence, and Judge Donohue—five in all. It is a fact which has not escaped attention that it very rarely happens that any Judge except Judge Donohue sits in Chambers, and it is in Chambers that nearly all the abuses flourish which have grown up round the dispensation of "court patronage." It is in Chambers that one sees always the familiar faces of those pets, favorites, and dependents of Judges who get their living by favors from the Judicial Bench; those lawyers whose best practice is obtained elsewhere than in open court; those broken-down politicians who have been quartered on the courts by their yet powerful political friends still in place; those apparently insatiate office-holders who, already holding some lucrative post in the City Government, still have their hands always stretched out for the favors which their friends on the Bench have to give. Judge Donohue is eminently the Chambers Judge. Occasionally, Judge Barrett or Judge Lawrence relieves him. Chief-Justice Davis and Judge Brady sit in General Term.

Until within about 10 or 12 years, foreclosure sales were made by the Sheriff, as is yet the custom in other counties of the State. In this City, however, the practice has grown up of having a Referee appointed whenever suit is brought to foreclose a mortgage. It is a valuable piece of patronage, because, though the fees in each case are not what they used to be before the law was passed which cut them down to $50, yet foreclosure suits are so numerous that a Referee can get a handsome income if he have enough of them. If the Judge takes care to select a proper man, who will discharge his duties conscientiously, both debtor and creditor are benefited by being protected against the extortions of Sheriff's Deputies. Unfortunately, too many of the Referees are persons whose only desire is to make as much money out of the job as they can, who get a living they could earn in no other way by this patronage, and whose only recommendation is their activity in ward politics. Others are friends or relatives of the Judge; others, again, court officers or other City office holders.

Great complaint is made of the way in which these foreclosure sales are conducted. Persons who are acquainted with the facts say that in the majority of the cases they are simply a means for passing the mortgaged property into the possession of the person who holds the mortgage. The property is supposed to be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder; but, from the way in which the sale is advertised and made, this is often mere pretense, and the poor debtor who has a small mortgage on his house, sees his house put up and in a moment knocked down to the lender, at perhaps one-quarter of its market value. Owing to urgent representations made to the Judges of the cruel injustice done to poor debtors in these sales, the court, in January of last year, at General Term, when three Judges sit, issued an order correcting many of the abuses complained of, requiring sales to be made at the new Court-house, between the hours of 1 and 3 every day; that proper advertisement be made of the sale, that no two auctioneers should sell at the same time, and disallowing various fees and charges which diminished the salable value of the property. If this order had been continued and enforced, it would have made the sales really public, have greatly diminished the costs of them, and corrected other abuses. But the order was too good to last. Soon after its issue it was temporarily suspended, and the suspensions were renewed until finally it was rescinded altogether. For what cause it is not not easy to say with certainty, but it is not difficult to guess.

That great injustice to poor debtors may be done under the system now prevailing is shown in the story of Simon F. Cummings, who has been truly described as "a foreclosure victim." Mr. Cummings is now the janitor of some buildings in East Twenty-fifth-street, and personally related the story of his misfortunes to the TIMES reporter. "Six years ago," he said, "I bought some lots in Bellville, [in the Twenty-fourth Ward,] to build myself a house. They cost me altogether about $1,100. It was in March I bought them, and all that Spring and Summer I worked upon my house. I built just as nice a place as a man would want for his home; I put the best material and my best work into it and into the barn and stable, and I am a mason and builder by trade. I worked from early in the morning till late at night to finish it, until I was laid on my back with sickness. It was nearly finished and ready for me to go into when I found my money was run out. I wanted about $1,000 to complete it and to start in business. I was going to sell groceries round the district with my son, and I wanted a horse and wagon. Mr. Richard Kelly, the President of the Fifth National Bank, got me a loan of $1,000 on mortgage from the Security Savings Bank, and with this I finished the house and started in business. Two years after the savings bank failed, and the mortgage, which was a yearly one, was called in. Business had not been good, and I had no money. I was looking about to find some one to take up the mortgage for me, and through Mr. Samuel M. Purdy, the lawyer, and Wells, the auctioneer—Wells is a member of Assembly now—I got the money from John Pennell. Pennell was in the Appraiser's office in the Custom-house, and he and another man got into trouble there for lending money to the employes at usurious interest; but I didn't know anything about him except that he lived near us and had property there. We had to borrow $1,200, because there was some months' interest due on the $1,000 mortgage, and the fees for searching title and other lawyers' costs added to this made nearly $200. After I got the new mortgage business was no better. I worked along the best I knew how for nearly two years; I pawned my goods to get money to pay Pennell his interest and to keep the taxes paid up, and got down so low I had to go cutting ice for a man when the toes were sticking out of my boots. Pennell knew this; he knew I was struggling to hold out and save my home till better times came, and he came to me and said, 'Cummings, I know how you are fixed, I can feel for you,' and putting his hand on my shoulder, said: 'Don't you fear. You have fallen into the hands of a Christian. I shan't be hard on you.' Two weeks after he and his wife came to my house Sunday afternoon. I knew by the expression on their faces they had come to foreclose on me. There was six months' interest due, $43, at the time. Pennell said he was in a tight place and must have the money. I said, what can I do? I haven't more than will buy a meal. I asked him if he wouldn't buy the property himself—if he wouldn't give me $500 to go out with and take a deed of the place; at any rate give me something so that I shouldn't be turned out without a penny? 'Tut, man,' says Pennell, 'I don't want your property, anyhow. I'd be glad to sell what I have.' Well, he commenced suit against me right away, and brought it at White Plains. I could not go there unless I tramped it, for I had no money to pay the fare. A day or two after I met Jimmy O'Brien's brother in New-York, and told him how I was fixed. He said they had no right to bring the suit at White Plains, and advised me to go to Haskin, who would get it changed to this City. I went to him, and he had it changed, but it didn't matter a cent. It was just the same. The sale was advertised in that little paper called the *Record*, or *Register*—yes, it's the *Register*—and the house was sold over my head to Pennell just like that," (snapping his fingers.)

"Do you know who was the Referee in the suit?" inquired the reporter.

"I don't," replied Mr. Cummings. "I never saw him; never heard of him. I don't know what the court proceedings were. I know they sent me a notice that my house would be sold at No. 111 Broadway. This was in May, two years ago. I went there on the day; there was half a dozen auctioneers, all selling at the same time, and no knowing what property they were selling. Purdy and Wells and Pennell were there, and my place was put up and knocked down to Pennell for the price of the mortgage. There was no one to bid against him. I says to them: 'Don't you think this is regular robbery; ain't you a set of Communists to take a man's home from him in this way?' But what's the use? They had the law and I had no money. They turned me out of the house right away. All the neighbors cried shame on Pennell, and because of this he went around saying he had offered to buy the house of me at a fair price, and I would not take it. They said that Purdy, the lawyer, had been as bad, but I don't know about that. Well, Sir, Pennell and his lawyer, Purdy, came to the house the day I was to get out. I saw them coming and shut myself up in a room. 'Don't let them come near me,' I says, 'for I'm afraid I'll do some of them an injury if we get to having words.' My wife met Pennell at the gate. He said he hoped we did not feel hard toward him, and said he had heard that she had cursed him and prophesied that he never would have any luck in the house, and he was feeling quite bad about it. My wife only said that if he had no better luck than we had it would not do him any good. I got out of the place that day; my family had to scatter to find shelter, and that night I slept in a stable. I was turned out without a penny in the world; and my house, which cost me nearly $4,500, was taken for $1,200 on a suit for $43 of interest. Pennell put his son in, and he may be living there yet for what I know. Now, I don't believe in curses or that; it's all fudge; but let me tell you what happened. Six months after this Pennell fell down in his yard and broke his leg; he had got over this nearly when, one day, he was coming down stairs and slipped, and the weak leg giving way, he fell to the bottom, and so injured himself that he died. In a few weeks his widow died, and since then I have heard that one of his children attempted to commit suicide. As for me, I have lost all that I ever had; but I have got a job in taking care of these houses, and make out to get a living."

The story related above illustrates the abuses which may be practiced under the present system of foreclosure sales, when plaintiff, Referee, and auctioneer are united against the poor debtor. The following story, derived from Mr. Adam Cambeis, butcher, of No. 226 Sixth-avenue, will show Mr. Edward Gale, (Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of personal taxes, under M. T. McMahon,) general Referee and Receiver, by favor of Judge Donohue, and leader in Tammany, in a decidedly unfavorable light. The case occurred just before the statute was passed, two or three years ago, fixing a Referee's fees in foreclosure sales at $50; and every statement can be substantiated by reference to the records of the court. In brief, the story is as follows: One Keilbach leased of the Astor estate, 10 or 12 years ago, a piece of unimproved property in West Fifty-fifth-street, upon which he put up a house. The lease ran for 20 years, and the rent was merely nominal, about $250 a year. Keilbach put a mortgage on his place of $5,000, and in this condition he transferred the lease to Mr. Cambeis. Some time in 1875 Mr. Cambeis found himself burdened with the property, and wished to get rid of it by foreclosure. Mr. Einhorn, who had lent the money, brought suit to foreclose through his attorneys Kurzman & Yeaman. Mrs. Louisa Stadmiller desired to become the purchaser, and she and Mr. Cambeis employed Mr. Cowles, a lawyer, of Wall-street, to look after their interests jointly. The suit being brought, Judge Donohue appointed Mr. Edward Gale Referee to conduct the foreclosure sale. The property was sold in the usual way, (or more correctly the lease,) and Mrs. Stadmiller paid for it $7,250. This was $5,000 for the mortgage, and there was $1,200 of unpaid taxes and assessments on the property. When these and the fees were deducted, a balance of about $250 was left for Mr. Cambeis. All that Mr. Gale did was to attend at the Exchange when the sale was made. For his services in doing this he charged $250. Mr. Cambeis complained that it was excessive, and the lawyers on both sides declared the charge was outrageous. They tried to make Gale reduce it, but this he refused to do, and they were going to make a row over it; but, after thinking the matter over, Mr. Cambeis, and Mrs. Stadmiller, also, thought it was better not to bother with it, and they advised their lawyer to let the thing go and close up the sale, which he did. The $1,200 of unpaid taxes Mr. Cowles, the lawyer, wanted to pay himself and have Mr. Gale credit it to Mrs. Stadmiller, but Gale said he was Referee and insisted on having the money turned over to him that he might pay them. So the $1,200 was paid to him for that purpose. It was more than a year after this, and when Mr. Cambeis thought the whole thing had been done with, that he received a notice from the attorneys for the Astor estate to the effect that there was $1,200 taxes, with interest, due on the property, and if it were not paid proceedings would be commenced against the tenant, Mrs. Stadmiller. Mr. Cambeis was utterly astonished, and in great alarm went down to his lawyer, Mr. Cowles. Mr. Cowles said he could scarcely recollect; he felt certain he had paid the money, but he would look up his books. He did so, and found that the money had been paid. Mr. Cowles said it must be some mistake in the tax office, and he and Mr. Cambeis went to the Tax Department to get the mistake corrected. There they discovered that no money had been received from Mr. Gale at all. From here Mr. Cambeis went to Mr. Gale's office, and asked him why he had not paid the $1,200. Gale looked up, and said very roughly: "I never received that money." "You did, Mr. Gale, and I paid it to you," said Mr. Cowles. "I did not; I havn't any of your money," replied Gale. To this Mr. Cowles said that he had papers showing the money had been paid, and mentioned what they were. "Oh," said Mr. Gale, "have you got those papers? Well, send them up to me to-morrow, and I'll look over them, and if I find they are all right, I'll fix the thing up." The two then left, and Mr. Cambeis asked Mr. Cowles if he was going to send the papers, who replied that he was no such fool to drop into a trap like that. He was going to send a notice to Gale to pay that money. About six weeks or so after Mr. Cambeis got a note from his lawyer telling him to come down, which he did, and he learned that Gale had taken no notice of the demand upon him and had not paid the money; that Mr. Cowles had got a decree from the court calling upon him to show cause why he should not pay it, but the process-server had then been two weeks trying to serve it on Gale and could not get at him. It was more than a week after when the officer got at Gale and served him with the notice to answer to the complaint against him. The very last day before he was to come into court he paid the money, and sent Mr. Cambeis the tax receipts. This was nearly a year and a half after he had received the money; and, if it had not been that the property belonged to the Astors, whose lawyers always look up all the tax business, neither Mr. Cambeis nor Mrs. Stadmiller would have known that the taxes had not been paid until the City had advertised the property for sale for arrears. When the thing was discovered, it took two months' work to force Gale to pay the money. Mr. Gale, it may be added, is as active as ever in the Referee and Receiver business.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

NOT LIABLE TO BE SUED IN ANY STATE COURT.

The Peruvian Minister to this country is, and for some years has been, Señor Don José Carlos Tracy, who is a member of the firm of Hernandez & Tracy. That firm was sued by Messrs. Gustav Amsinck and G. H. Gossler upon a protested bill of exchange upon which the firm name had been indorsed. The action was brought in the Superior Court, to which a petition was addressed by Señor Tracy, asking that the case be dismissed. The petitioner claimed that the court could not entertain the suit, as it had no jurisdiction, he being the Minister of Peru. The motion to dismiss having been denied, an appeal was taken to the Superior Court, General Term, which body yesterday reversed the decision of the lower court. The opinion of the General Term holds that a Minister of a foreign country cannot even voluntarily submit himself to the jurisdiction of a State court, as the United States statutes exempt him from suit in such a tribunal. This exemption is not in the nature of a privilege to the foreign Minister, but is declared as a right and privilege of the United States as against the State. Hence the Minister cannot renounce the exemption, and appear as a party to a suit in a State court, and in default of his appearance, that court cannot proceed with such a suit, and subject him to the hardship of seeing his goods seized to answer a claim to which he may have had a good defense. The General Term, therefore, decides that the lower court should have dismissed the action, for lack of jurisdiction.

BAD FOR WIDOWS AND MINORS.

Mr. Francis B. Baldwin, Treasurer of Queens County, yesterday submitted to the Board of Supervisors his annual statement of the disposition of moneys belonging to the Widows' and Minors' Fund, placed by statute in charge of the Treasurer for safe keeping and investment. The number of different sums, varying in amount from less than a hundred to several thousand dollars, thus in charge of the Treasurer, is stated to be 113. There have been 26 foreclosures of mortgages in which some of these amounts were invested, and in every such case, as appears, there has been a loss, in some cases leaving but a few dollars for the widow or orphan, as the case might be, out of a handsome sum originally in the Treasurer's hands. In several instances this is regarded as a great wrong, but it is a question whether there is any remedy, assuming that the County Treasurer exercises ordinary prudence in making the investment.

BIGAMY IN THE FAMILY.

Last week Mary Ann Fulsome, a young girl of 19, was arrested for bigamy, on the complaint of her husband, a youth named Charles Anthony Noll, giving his address as No. 232 Bleecker-street. Noll swore that he was married to Miss Fulsome by the Rev. Dr. Schneider in May, 1878, while she had another husband living, having been married to Samuel G. Allen, of No. 296 Henry-street, in January, 1876, by the Rev. Dr. Perry, of the Seamen's Baptist Church. An indictment for bigamy was found against Mary Ann, and Noll was subsequently indicted for a similar offense, it being claimed that at the time he married Miss Fulsome he knew she was the wife of Allen. The prisoner Noll pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for next week.

RETURN OF THE ARIZONA.

ANOTHER STORMY TRIP ACROSS THE OCEAN.

RESCUING FOUR DROWNING MEN OFF SANDY HOOK—THE BROKEN BOWS REPAIRED—OTHER MARINE NEWS.

The Guion steam-ship Arizona arrived at her pier yesterday morning for the first time since her celebrated encounter with an iceberg last November on the Banks of Newfoundland. Her recent passage was remarkably boisterous, and was by far the worst which she has yet experienced. She left Liverpool on the 24th, and called at Queenstown on the following day. At the outset the weather was severe. The seas were very high, and the cold winds drove large sheets of spray furiously along the decks. The thermometer went down below freezing point. Snow and sleet frequently fell, and gave the sea a dreary look as the steam-ship plowed steadily along. The gales were unsteady, the wind shifting very often. The head-winds were intensely cold and very violent, while the seas were tremendous, but the steamer rode them so well that very little water was shipped. The wind never remained in any one direction longer than 12 hours, but it generally came from north and north-north-west. At such times the weather was bitter cold, and the spray and water froze wherever they struck. The whale-back deck forward and the turtle-back deck aft were hidden by the ice, while the huge anchors looked twice their natural size. Second Officer Barry says that the ship bore the appearance of "an immense glacier." The effect produced by the first morning rays of the sun striking on the frost-clad ship was remarkably beautiful. All the colors of the rainbow flashed from the houses, decks, and spars; the ropes looked like pure silk, and the smallest objects along the decks glistened like jewels. The weather continued changeable, the brief lulls of the storm being followed by heavy gales, which became fiercer and fiercer. On Tuesday, while off the coast, she met with the stormiest weather of the passage. Early in the day the wind was due east, but it afterward went round to west-north-west, and blew with terrific force, while the seas were remarkably high. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the steam-ship was about 40 miles east of Sandy Hook, Pilot-boat No. 8 was sighted. Mr. C. Wolf, the pilot who was to bring in the steam-ship, sprang into a boat, and was soon on board of the vessel. The Arizona was about to get under way again when the small boat which was returning to No. 8 was seen to capsize. Capt. Price, who was then on the bridge, ordered one of the life-boats to be lowered. Chief Officer Arnold and a picked crew of eight men then started to the rescue. In the meantime, another boat had been launched from No. 8. The boat-keeper and an apprentice who were in it had almost reached the overturned boat when their own boat capsized. Four persons were now struggling in the water. The life-boat rescued one of them. Capt. Price, who stood on the bridge of the Arizona, skillfully handling her slowly, "sheered" that vessel around until the three drowning men were alongside. Ropes, which they eagerly seized, were thrown to them, and they were pulled on board. The life-boat came alongside, but scarcely had her crew and the rescued men left her, when she was struck by a sea and stove. It was impossible to hoist her to her position as she was fast breaking up alongside. The life-boat was then abandoned, and the Arizona proceeded, after having been delayed an hour and a half. The sea was too dangerous to send the rescued men back to No. 8, and they were brought to the City. Restoratives were applied, and they were given warm clothing, and when they landed yesterday they had recovered from the effects of their ducking. All of them wore life-belts, but for which they must have sunk long before assistance could have reached them. The names of the persons who were saved by the Arizona are: T. Shields, boat-keeper, and William Parker, Mark Gunther, and Arthur McBride, apprentices.

When the Arizona put into St. John, her bows were repaired temporarily with wood, and she proceeded to Liverpool, where her cargo was discharged. She was then taken to the yard of John Elder & Sons, on the Clyde, where she was thoroughly repaired. Her injured bows were taken away and replaced by new iron. The collision bulk-head, which was a few feet from the portion of the stern which had been stove, was sound. Some 25 feet aft of this was another bulk-head, which it is thought would have saved the ship if the collision bulk-head had given away. It was found that the steamer was uninjured except where she came in contact with the iceberg. The shock had not weakened the vessel except at that point. At the ship-yard the steamer was put in a dry-dock, where her forward part was thoroughly rebuilt. The work has been done so thoroughly that no traces of the repairs can be seen. In every particular, this now celebrated battering-ram appears as she did last November, when she sailed from here. Her officers seem very proud of the fact that she has gone through a test which no other vessel has been recorded as having survived. The Arizona is commanded by Capt. Price, the Commodore of the Guion Line, who brought her to this port on her first trip, but who was not in charge of the vessel at the time of the accident. Capt. Price is a Lieutenant of the British Naval Reserve, and commanded the first vessel of the Guion Line, 14 years ago. Before this he was in the employ of the Australian Black Ball Line, and commanded at different times the well-known clippers, Red Jacket and Donald McKay.

The steam-ship City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, which arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday evening met with stormy weather during the entire passage. The vessel was covered with ice and snow at times. Heavy seas struck her, but no damage was done.

The steam-ship Morgan City, from New-Orleans, met with a west-south-west gale of hurricane force off the coast on Tuesday. The seas were extremely heavy. Capt. Anderson, of the ship David Crockett, from San Francisco, reports severe weather during the past few days. The 2d and 3d were especially stormy days, and violent snow-squalls struck the ship. The bark Resolute, from London, and the schooner Yosemite, from Frontera, lost sails off Barnegat during the gale of the 3d. Capt. York, of the schooner Mary L. Peters, which arrived from Galway yesterday, reports having passed the abandoned wreck of a brigantine on the 27th, in latitude 35° 29' and longitude 60° 3'. It was water-logged and partially dismasted, but he was unable to make out its name. Yesterday the Coast Wrecking Company received dispatches asking assistance for several stranded vessels. Relief was sent to the schooner George Taulane, ashore at Squan Inlet. She was from Virginia, for New-York, with pine, and will probably prove a total loss. Assistance was also sent to the brig Quango, which is ashore at Lewes, Del.; the schooner Volante, ashore at the east end of Shelter Island, and the Stephen Harding, at Sandy Hook. The Light-house Inspector states that the Scotland light-ship, broke from her moorings, during the gale, and will be temporarily replaced by the tender Putnam.

THE CITY OF MACON FIRE.

A fire broke out in the steam-ship City of Macon, which arrived from Savannah yesterday, shortly after she had sailed from that port, but after a portion of the cargo had been thrown overboard the flames were thoroughly extinguished. Capt. Kempton reports that he sailed on Saturday last at 10 A. M. At 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day smoke was discovered, and on examination, it was found that the cargo in the after part of the between decks was on fire. The engines were stopped and all hands were instantly called. The smoke was suffocating, but lines of hose were attached to the fire-pumps, which were worked by steam. The steam which had been turned from the boilers into the between-decks was so dense that it had to be shut off before the men could work there. Streams of water were then thrown on the fire, which was soon under control. One of the cargo ports was opened, and 40 bales of partially-burned cotton were thrown overboard. In the meantime the passengers had learned of the fire, and some were at first very much excited, but the assurances of the Captain and officers quieted them. The iron plates in the ceiling of the between-decks, where the fire broke out, were damaged slightly, but otherwise the vessel was uninjured. The steam-ship Juniata, bound for Philadelphia, was sighted shortly after the fire had been discovered. She was signaled, and her master consented to remain by the Macon until the danger was over. Shortly after 3 o'clock the flames were entirely extinguished, and the Macon proceeded in company with the Juniata, and kept in sight of her until midnight. The water in the hold was then bailed out and the cargo was restowed. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained.

THE PRODUCE BANK.

WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY—LARGE DEPOSITS, NO RUN, AND NO TROUBLE.

Officers of the Produce Bank assured a TIMES reporter yesterday that while the statement which had been published regarding the bank was substantially correct, yet it was also true that the institution was in no financial trouble, was suffering from no "run," and had no thought of winding up its affairs. Mr. N. O. Suydam, the Cashier, said that the last statement of the bank's condition, made in December, showed the deposits to be $420,000, instead of the smaller sums named yesterday. Of this amount, about $50,000 was due to banks and the balance was due to depositors. There was no doubt, he said, that the bank was all right with regard to the $100,000 loan to Decker & Quintard, the Riverside Drive contractors. The amount due from the City on this contract was large enough to pay all advances the bank had made to the contractors and leave the latter a small profit. The money was all ready to be paid, but was simply waiting for the legal formalities necessary in closing up the contract litigation, which was now virtually at an end. There was no "run" at the bank yesterday, and none was anticipated. A few depositors became a little nervous about the condition of affairs, owing to the published rumors, and withdrew their deposits, but that was all. Passers-by who had read the morning papers occasionally stepped to the windows and peered in, but they saw only the ordinary routine business of a bank going on. Although Mr. E. P. Loomis and Mr. Alfred Bennett had recently resigned from the Board of Directors, their resignations had not yet been accepted, and they still acted with the board. Mr. Loomis took part in the meeting on Saturday last, and Mr. Bennett is now in the South. It is understood that the resignations grew out of dissensions which troubled the Board of Directors some time ago, but which have now, Mr. Suydam says, all been satisfactorily settled. There has been at various times some vague talk about going out of business, more because the bank was not a very large institution than for any other reason. A meeting of the Directors was held on Tuesday evening, at which this subject was discussed, and it was decided that the bank should go on. "The assets of the bank," said the Cashier, "are more than enough to meet all demands."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

REMITTANCES BY EUGENE KELLY & CO.—WHAT THE LAND LEAGUE IS DOING.

Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, have forwarded to Ireland, from Jan. 10 to Feb. 3, $12,881 33 for the relief of the suffering poor. Of this amount, $3,343 15 was received from the Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, and was sent to the Archbishop of Tuam and 11 Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, for distribution in their respective dioceses. The Land League of San Francisco contributed $4,891 50, which was sent to T. D. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*; the citizens of Oakland, Cal., $493, for the Irish Land League, Dublin; the St. Patrick's Society, of Brooklyn, $970, for the Mansion House Committee; Austin Mullarthy, Augusta, Ga., $1,940, which was forwarded to the Provincial Bank, Ballina, County Mayo; the Right Rev. Bishop Hogan, St. Joseph, Mo., $691, for the Irish relief fund; citizens of Staunton, Va., $552 68, for the Duchess of Marlborough's fund.

The following cable dispatch was received yesterday at the central office of the Famine Relief Fund, No. 32 Park-place, from the Treasurers of the Irish National Land League, in reference to a charge made against the local Relief Committee at Balla, County Mayo.

Charles S. Parnell, Esq., M. P.:

The Land League recognizes no qualification for relief except distress. No resolution excluding rent-payers has been passed. The statements to the contrary are utterly false. Your denunciations of the composition of the other committees are merited. The League has already made 144 grants of relief in different districts, and purchased 2,000 barrels of seed potatoes for distribution.

PATRICK EGAN,
W. H. O'SULLIVAN, M. P.,
JOSEPH G. BIGGAR, M. P.,
Treasurers National Land League Relief Committee.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday gave notice of their refusal any longer to act as treasurers of the fund raised through the instrumentality of Mr. Parnell for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. They add: "Contributions, therefore, which the subscribers may desire to forward through that channel will not be received by them." It appears that Mr. Parnell's sisters have given the firm a good deal of unnecessary bother by haunting their office and demanding statements and explanations. They say that it would require the services of an extra clerk to attend to them.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN ENDOWMENT INSURANCE POLICY NOT ASSIGNABLE.

An interesting decision upon the question as to whether a policy of insurance issued upon the life of a husband for the benefit of his wife and children can be assigned was rendered yesterday by the General Term of the Common Pleas Court. Aaron Brummer had his life insured for $10,000, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in May, 1868. The policy was to run 15 years, unless Brummer should die previously. In the latter case the insurance company was to pay Mrs. Brummer the amount of the policy within 60 days after due proof of her husband's death. Mrs. Brummer assigned the policy to Jacob Cohn in June, 1874. Several years later she sued Cohn to compel him to reassign the policy to her, claiming that she had conveyed it to him to secure a loan which he had made to her husband and which had been repaid. Cohn denied that the loan had been repaid. The suit was decided in favor of Mrs. Brummer, on the ground that the assignment of the policy to Cohn was void under the provisions of chapter 80, Statutes of 1840. The defendant appealed to the General Term on the ground that an endowment policy may be assigned by a wife, because it is not directly obtained or issued in contemplation of making provision for her in a state of widowhood, or for her children after the death of her husband.

The decision of the General Term overrules the ground of the appeal and sustains the judgment of the lower court. The opinion of the court, written by Judge Larremore, and concurred in by Chief-Justice Daly, says: "The act of 1840 authorizes an insurance on behalf of a married woman during the natural life of her husband, or for any definite period. This latter provision must have some significance as used in contradistinction to that of natural life. * * * I am of opinion that the policy in question should be regarded as a life policy to all intents and purposes during its continuance, and therefore non-assignabel."

MATTERS OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

The Board of Education consumed the greater part of its session yesterday in the preparation of the budget of appropriations for the current year. The only alteration of the amounts as submitted in the report of the Finance Committee was the increase of the sum appropriated "for compulsory education, salaries, &c.," from $12,400 to $16,000. This provides for the increase of the salaries of 12 Truancy Officers from $900 to $1,200, and a reduction of the general expense fund from $312,500 to $308,900. Superintendent Jasper made a report of his examination into the charges against John B. Moore, Principal of Grammar School No. 61, who was convicted of an assault on one of his creditors in the General Sessions Court, some time ago. The report stated that the Superintendent had taken considerable testimony from citizens of Harlem, and he did not consider Mr. Moore a proper person to be Principal of a common school. The matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Donnelly, Wetmore, and West, for examination and report. Dr. John L. Campbell, of No. 259 West Forty-second-street, was appointed a Trustee in the Twenty-second Ward. The action of the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, transferring Miss Porter from School No. 34 to School No. 57, was approved. In the case of Janitor O'Neill, who was removed from Grammar School No. 70, the board decided that it had no jurisdiction. It was decided to purchase the property formerly occupied by the Second-Avenue Railroad Company at Sixty-third-street and Second-avenue for a new school-house, at a cost of $32,963 56. Commissioner Vermilye announced that he was going to Europe for three months, and the President was requested to fill his place temporarily on the several committees.

CONTESTING BENJAMIN BAILEY'S WILL.

The contest of the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Bailey was on trial yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Dr. Bailey died in 1879, leaving an estate vaued at over $400,000. The greater part of it he bequeathed to three brothers, leaving to his widow and four other brothers and sisters comparatively insignificant legacies. They contest the will on the ground that the decedent lacked the mental capacity to execute a will. The will was made in 1870, and the Doctor was about 81 years old when he died. The testimony offered tends to show that the testator was eccentric in his conduct, one of his most peculiar tendencies being to falsify or exaggerate facts. Among other things he delighted in telling of his services in the war of 1812, and of occasions when he saw George Washington, though, as matter of fact, he was not engaged in that war and never saw "the Father of his country."

A SUIT COMPROMISED.

The Government accepted an offer of judgment, yesterday, in the suit of the United States against William Neustadter, for $10,000 and costs. The action was brought in the United States Circuit Court for $25,150 78, to recover duties unpaid on undervalued importations of human hair brought into this port in 1874–5. A jury was impaneled to try the case before Judge Wallace, United States Attorney Woodford being present for the Government and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the defendant. The offer of settlement was made by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer on behalf of his client, and, it being accepted by Gen. Woodford, the court directed the jury to render a verdict for that amount.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

THE TIMES has received $1 for "Denons," from "29."

Koltes Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, will give a masquerade ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening next.

Frank A. Aldrich, Assistant Engineer of Engine Company No. 8, was promoted Engineer of Engine No. 32 by the Fire Commissioners yesterday.

The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum, in aid of the Sanitary Home for the Aged, will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 14.

The Young Men's Christian Association report a general attendance at their rooms for January of 22,885; reading-room, 10,827; library, 3,664; gymnasium, 3,700.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Jeremiah J. Wright to John J. Adams, and by Michael Murphy to William H. Buxton, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have instructed the Superintendent not to indorse any margin certificates unless signed by the principals interested or by their duly authorized attorney.

A meeting of members of the Produce Exchange has been called for Monday next to take action in favor of the passage of the Non-compulsory Pilotage and Reduced Pilots' Fees bills now pending in the Legislature.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held George Bowen, Martha Redmond, and John O'Connor, employes of the Ninth-avenue surface road, to await trial on a charge of salting the tracks in Washington-street.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, Mr. Asa D. Bennett, the President in the chair, and appointed an Executive Committee and Committees on Membership and Finance.

The eight boys brought out to America by the padrones Ancarola and Brigila were yesterday placed on board the steam-ship Amérique, by Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, en route for Italy.

The suit of the United States against Robert Haydock & Brothers to recover $57,886 20 for unpaid duties on alleged undervaluations of crockery imported into the country in 1874, was dismissed yesterday, the Government not having sufficient evidence to go to trial upon.

Wheat opened 1 cent lower yesterday, but subsequently regained the decline on more favorable advices from Europe, which had a stimulating effect on the export demand. Grain freights were quoted at ½d. to 1d. lower by steam. To Bristol, the quotations are 3d., against 4d. to 4½d. on Tuesday; to Liverpool, 2½d., and to Antwerp, 4d. to 5d.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have revoked the licenses of the following persons, indicted by the Grand Jury for cotton thefts: Thomas Manton, James F. Byrnes, Thomas Dougherty, Thomas Horan, James Bonacum, Edward Rawlins, Thomas Farrell, John E. Farley, Edward Willett, Terence McCormick, and Martin McNalley, samplers, and John Martin, mender.

Nellie Gorham, who was jointly charged with Mrs. Jennie Wilday, the wife of ex-Coroner John Wilday, with being implicated in the theft of a pocket-book from Mary C. Davis, of No. 41 West Twenty-sixth-street, during a performance of "The Midgets" at the Masonic Temple, pleaded guilty in General Sessions some days since. Yesterday Judge Cowing sent her to the Penitentiary for two years.

While Joseph Kennedy, of No. 325 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was standing in Fulton-street yesterday, watching the sale of prize packages, he felt his watch jerked from his pocket. He turned and caught the arm of a young man directly behind him. The latter was taken to the Tombs Court and held for trial. He gave the name of Daniel Smith, but was identified as Daniel Sullivan, the prisoner who escaped from the Tombs Court last Summer by suddenly springing from an open window (No. 20) to the ground. He was recaptured at the time and imprisoned for assaulting an officer.

BROOKLYN.

A new public school is to be erected at the corner of Dean-street and New-York-avenue at a probable cost of $30,000.

A meeting will be held this evening in the Union Congregational Church, under the auspices of the Lost Israel Identification Society, to protest against the passage of the bill now before Congress to make compulsory the French metric system. The Hon. A. W. Tenney will preside, and speeches will be made by the Revs. Jesse H. Jones, of Boston, and Joseph Wild.

Some time ago the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company made application to the Supreme Court to have the Receiver of the bankrupt Grocers' Bank, in which the sugar company had a balance of $27,129 13 at the time of the suspension, set off notes amounting to $15,000, made by the company, and held by the bank, against the same amount of the company's deposit. Judge Gilbert yesterday granted the application.

Soon after the National Life Insurance Company was placed in the hands of a Receiver, James W. Husted was appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony concerning claims upon policies issued by the company. The testimony has not yet all been taken, and the time in which the claims were to be heard under the first order expires on Friday. Yesterday, Justice Gilbert granted an extension of time until March 8.

Suit has been commenced by Mrs. Catharine Banta under the Civil Damages act to recover $10,000 for the loss of the services of her husband, from Frank C. Queredo, the Secretary of the Park Commission. Mr. Queredo is sued as the owner of a hotel on the old Coney Island road, in which Banta recklessly spent $7,000 during a comparatively short period. The defense was that Mr. Queredo let the premises for a hotel, but did not know that liquor would be sold on the premises. The case was tried yesterday in the City Court, and will be given to the jury to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The village of New-Rochelle has been divided into three wards, from each of which two Trustees will hereafter be elected to fill places in the Board of Trustees.

John James Houghton, of Yonkers, accused of bigamy, was arrested yesterday and taken to White Plains Jail. He will be arraigned to plead this morning.

The contest of the will of Miss Maria Frazer, who died at Irvington on the 29th of May, 1879, occupied the time of the court of Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, at White Plains, yesterday. The contestants are John D. Frazer, a nephew, and Mrs. Ann Maria Abendroth, wife of W. P. Abendroth, of Port Chester, a niece of the deceased. They contest the will on the ground of incapacity. On the 11th of May, 1868, the testatrix was kicked in the head by a horse, and it is claimed she had not been of sound mind since. She was 82 years of age at the time of her death, and left an estate valued at about $6,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

When Mrs. Thomas Bruen, of No. 24 Colden-street, Newark, arose yesterday morning, she discovered the body of her husband lying dead on the floor. He had probably arisen from his bed and been stricken with apoplexy.

James Gannon, aged 79 years, a janitor of one of the public schools in Paterson, was recently convicted of assaulting two little girls. He was yesterday arraigned for sentence and sent to State Prison for six months and to pay a fine of $250.

The Rev. Dr. Rice, of Jersey City, has received from Bishop Southgate, of Constantinople, a letter commending his course in the Smith-Bennett murder case. Since the close of the trial Bishop Southgate has written a second letter congratulating him upon the justification of his course by the verdict of the jury.

George Beasley and Joseph McMurray, convicted in the Passaic County Sessions of defrauding Isaiah Bradley by collecting the insurance on a building belonging to Bradley, were arraigned for sentence yesterday. Beasley, who was a member of the last Grand Jury, was sentenced to pay $300 and costs and to spend 15 days in the County Jail; McMurray was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs. Beasley and McMurray at one time owned the insured building, but had sold it to Bradley.

Assistant Engineer Talcott estimates that it will cost $3,199,250 to construct the proposed ship canal between Newark and New-York. It is proposed to divert the Morris Canal by means of a new tunnel alongside of the ship canal, and separated from it by a tow-path. The estimated cost of this diversion is $3,332,422 88. The proposed canal will shorten the distance by water from the mouth of the Passaic to the Battery six miles, and from the same point to Fort Wadsworth, in the Narrows, three miles.

Edward Carroll, of Thirteenth-street, Jersey City, was before Justice Davis yesterday for having assaulted Agnes Monaghan, a young woman living on First-street. On Tuesday evening Carroll called on Agnes and her mother, and told them he had been appointed a policeman. He proposed to commemorate the event by treating to beer, and Mrs. Monaghan went for it. Then Carroll confided to Agnes the fact that he had called to arrest her. She accompanied him. When he had got her to a secluded spot on the Hill, he dragged her into the woods and, Agnes says, assaulted her. He is held for trial.

John H. Walthall, a prominent citizen of Paterson, was sitting at the window of his residence a few months ago, when he noticed an old man driving along the street with a cord of wood. Some of Walthall's children were playing in the street, and as they did not disperse at the approach of the wagon, the wood peddler struck one of them with his whip. Enraged at this, Walthall rushed from the house and struck the peddler a severe blow on the side with a piece of cord-wood. At first it was feared that the old man would die, as several ribs were broken, but he finally recovered. Yesterday Walthall was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and costs, for the assault.

The Meierhoeffer murder trial, at Newark, which has been interrupted for 10 days by the illness of Frank Lammens, one of the defendants, was resumed yesterday. Lammens was bundled up carefully, and, supported by two constables, he tottered to a chair set apart for him. He afterward became too weak to sit up, and a cot was put in one of the jury-rooms, where he could hear all that was going on. The whole day was consumed in the cross-examination of Mrs. Meierhoeffer. She recounted the story told on direct examination, which has already been published. The trial will probably close to-morrow.

JOHN MORRISEY'S DEATH.

FROM A BLOW WITH AN AXE WIELDED BY HIS BROTHER.

John Morrisey, a laborer, aged 35 years, of No. 2 Jay-street, Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital, yesterday morning, from injuries received during a quarrel with his brother, William Morrisey, on the 26th of January. On the night of the day in question the Morriseys were entertaining two friends, one a Marine, who has not been arrested, and a man named Flemming, who is detained as a witness. The parties had been drinking together, and had exhausted their supply of liquor about 10 o'clock in the evening. John Morrisey proposed to go out and buy some more liquor. William Morrisey objected, saying they had had enough, and that it was time to separate. John insisted that he should have some more liquor, and William, to prevent him going out, placed his back against the door. John struck at him, and William, losing control of his temper, picked up an axe and brought the iron head down on his brother's skull with great force. John fell to the ground stunned and terribly wounded. William Morrisey's wife raised a cry of murder, and in a few minutes the Police reached the house. In the confusion the Marine escaped. William Morrisey was arrested, and Flemming was taken into custody as a witness. The injured man received a severe depressed fracture of the skull, but he refused to go to the hospital. He said he had had his skull fractured before, and that he would get over it easily. The brothers, both of whom were very tall, powerful men, had always been on the most friendly terms, and, when William was being led away to the station-house, John shook hands with him and said, "I forgive you Bill; I know that you didn't mean to do this." On Wednesday John's wounds became worse, and he consented to be taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. It is said that John Morrisey was seen drunk on the street the day following that upon which he had been injured. The deceased was a single man, and besides having had his skull fractured once before, had received a sabre-cut on the head during the war. William Morrisey, who has been committed to await the action of the Coroner, is 42 years of age, married, and has a family.

A WITNESS AGAINST BROCKWAY.

Capt. Kealy, Chief Detective, has been engaged in securing evidence against the forger, Charles Brockway, now in the Tombs awaiting trial on several charges. Samuel Swim, a groom employed by Alexander Taylor, Jr., was suspected of complicity in Brockway's transactions, and Detective M. F. Shelley was detailed to arrest him. He locked him up on the 21st of December, and an attempt was made to connect him with the forgery of the name of Alexander Taylor's Sons to several checks. Swim succeeded in securing his liberty on this charge, but Detective Shelley hunted up another—that of passing a counterfeit fifty-dollar bill of John Lind, tailor, of No. 44 Clinton-place—and on the 23d of December United States Commissioner Shields, on Shelley's complaint, held Swim to answer in $1,500 bail. Shelley is at enmity with a "bucket shop" keeper named Barrett, who is intimate with Swim. The quarrel arose through Shelley refusing to lend Barrett money. On Tuesday Swim, influenced, it is surmised, by Barrett, made an affidavit inculpating Brockway in the forgery of the checks bearing the name of Taylor & Sons, and casting reflections upon Capt. Kealy and Detective Shelley. Word was sent to Capt. Kealy on Tuesday evening that Swim had made an affidavit, and was a strong witness against Brockway. Yesterday, Capt. Kealy took Swim to the District Attorney's office, and he was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. Detective Shelley said yesterday that the allegations embodied in the affidavit, so far as they appear to relate to him, are false.

BLUE BLOODS AT AUCTION.

The announcement that Lincoln & Hellyar, of Warren, Mass. would offer at auction a draft of broken and unbroken animals from their kennel drew a large crowd of gentlemen to Barker's auction-rooms, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday forenoon, but only six were put up—all red Irish setters, and all unbroken—the remainder having previously been disposed of at private sale. The imported dog Joe, 5 years old, bred by Miles Daley, of Tralee, Ireland, was purchased by Dr. Collins for $18. The other five were puppies, whelped Dec. 15, 1879, out of imported Flora, winner of first prize at New-York, 1878, and first at Boston, 1879, by Arlington, winner of first at Boston, 1879, and first at St. Louis, 1879. Mr. Haven got a dog for $7, Dr. Eames a dog for $4, Mr. Asten a dog for $10, Mr. Mitchell a bitch for $4, and Mr. Jacks a bitch for $7. The following were afterward disposed of: Lemon and white setter bitch, unbroken, to Mr. Wilson for $9; red Irish setter dog Dash, broken, to Col. Otis for $21; blue Belton setter bitch Rose, unbroken, to Mr. Waltermire for $8; white setter bitch, with orange ears, Belle, unbroken, to Mr. H. Evans for $9; Skye terrier dog Jack, to Mr. Charles E. Cook for $4; red Irish setter bitch puppy, 6 months old, by Rory O'More, out of Sassford's Gypsy, partly broken, to Mr. Haven for $40.

IMPROVING THE ERIE CANAL.

The Produce Exchange has received from Assistant Superintendent of Canals H. L. Fish, fine photographs of groups of immense boulders recently removed from the Erie Canal. A foot-note says that they have been worn smooth by the tops of passing canal boats, and that they have cost boat-owners and insurance companies $300,000 during the past 30 years. In his accompanying letter Mr. Fish characterizes their removal as one of the most important works ever accomplished in connection with the canals. They are, he says, only samples of an immense quantity taken out of Tonawanda Creek, west of the guard locks. The work was retarded for years by the efforts of persons of whom he speaks as water thieves. These persons, he says, went so far as to threaten his life, and "they would have continued to draw down water at the rate of a foot an hour" had he not "stood over them with a club." The boulders are now on exhibition on the tow-path at the head of the locks at Lockport.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the Liederkranz Ball in the Academy of Music this evening, and no pains have been spared to make this, as it will no doubt be, the most attractive ball in the celebrated Liederkranz series. The building will be illuminated with electric lights, and Bernstein will furnish the music. The order of dancing is a beautiful and novel piece of work, in the form of an Egyptian obelisk, with a delicate pencil, attached by a silk cord.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

James Forsyth, of Troy, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Senator T. M. Norwood, of Georgia, is at the Grand Hotel.

The Rev. William R. Alger, of Chicago, and the Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New-London, are at the Windsor Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Paymaster Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, is at the Sturtevant House.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; ex-Govs. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Henry Howard of Rhode Island; Collector A. W. Beard, of Boston, and Assemblyman A. B. Hepburn are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PHYSICIANS FIND that when their prescriptions have been prepared at RIKER'S, No. 353 6th-av., the medicines always have the desired effect.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Gate City, for Savannah.—William G. Smith, M. B. Cowperthwait, W. J. O'Brien, Mrs. P. T. O'Brien, Miss L. O'Brien, Thomas R. Booker, C. H. Street, Mrs. Street, E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. Marcross and child, L. A. Stamps, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lummis and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Davidson, A. W. Davidson, Jr., J. J. Couch, C. C. Loomis, S. B. Mount, C. Gainenstein, M. Meyers, H. Ahrens, J. D. Rearicks.

In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—E. B. Coleman, George Heriot, Mrs. G. MacLellan, R. McMillan, Miss A. McNay, John Pearse, W. Pasey, H. Roberts, Miss J. Smith, Mrs. H. W. Turner, E. S. Tomlinson, Taylor Wheelhouse, J. P. Boetius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Liverpool.—Louis S. Guion, Mrs. Thompson, R. A. Thorpe, C. Bekdahl, Lattimor Finch, A. L. Barber, William E. Sinclair, William E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. M. Montream, Mr. Strickhoff, Samuel Hall, Mrs. M. Hall, Joseph Pryor, William Treloar, Samuel Rogers, Samuel Smith, Andrew Hay, Richard Williams, Charles Colman, Frederick Kelly, William Hassell, Mrs. Helen Hassell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hollyer, Patrick O'Connor.

In steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. F. Tidwell, A. J. Hall, Capt. J. McDonald, Mrs. Lowenburg, S. H. Finn, A. C. Bissell, N. L. Owen, Mrs. Lester, Robert Hill, R. S. Higgins, Mr. Markias, Hannah Brown, Sister Mary Magdeline, Sister Albini, C. A. Richardson, Miss Ida Hansell, A. C. McCarley, J. McBride, J. Sullivan, James A. Kirby.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 31-100 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets......5:23 | Moon rises...2:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:02 | Gov. Island...2:51 | Hell Gate...5:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gate City, Daggett, Savannah, George Yonge; Stag, (Br.,) Bulman, New-Orleans, John G. Dale; Angiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Heeley, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, St. John, Arecibo, Mayaguez, &c., A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston, William P. Clyde & Co.; Schiedam, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alps, (Br.,) Krause, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Jacmel, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ship Hamilton Fish, Mortimer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Gemsbok, Hall, Aden, Arnold, Hines & Co.; Peruvienne, (Fr.,) Latasse, Bordeaux, James Henry; Bakray, (Aust.,) Paulezich, New-Orleans, Slocovich & Co.; Harold, (Br.,) Darts, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess; Astronom, (Ger.,) Klopper, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Halphers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Arizona, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Jan. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Adams, New-Orleans Jan. 27th, with mdse. to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Alliance, Kimble, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship David Crockett, Anderson, San Francisco 105 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Gemma, (Norw.,) Olsen, St. Malo 28 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Valuta, (Norw.,) Aarenburg, Rouen 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Dacapo, (Norw.,) Olsen, Pointe-a-Pitre 18 ds., with sugar to H. A. Susen & Sons—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Movo Dapelo, (Ital.,) Massa, Marseilles 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Minnie Hunter, (of Boston,) Parker, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Ariette, Nichols, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Pawashick, (of Liverpool,) Frey, Sagua la Grande 12 ds., with molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Esploratore, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Catania 54 ds., with sulphur and rags to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Carrie Wyman, (of Searsport,) Randall, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Eldra, (Br.,) Findlay, Macico 38 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Resolute, (of Aberdeen,) Shephard, London 42 ds., with mdse. to Carl M. Windeler.

Bark Willie, (of Sackville, N. S.,) Wood, Sagua via Delaware Breakwater 10 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig H. Houston, (of Stockton,) Brown, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood to E. Nones & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Mary Fink, Spencer, Pensacola Jan. 12, with yellow pine lumber to order—vessel to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brig Britannia, Hotchkiss, St. John 12 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Raven, Nash, Havana 11 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Octaclius, (Br.,) Towne, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Charlotte, Briggs, Cape Haytien 18 ds., with logwood to Lyon & Co.—vessel to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Josefa, (of Portland,) Davis, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Clara, (Br.,) Rountree, Mosquito Coast 15 ds., with rubber and cocoanuts to William Jex & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N.N.W.; cloudy; at City Island, fresh, N.N.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Amerique, for Havre; Switzerland, for Antwerp; Canada, for London; Parthia, for Liverpool; Othello, for Hull; Lord of the Isles, for London; Claribel, for St. John, P. R.; Algiers, for New-Orleans; Gate City, for Savannah; Morro Castle, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for West Point, Va.; Florida, for Philadelphia; ship Andrea Wilhelmina, for Anjier; Samarang and Neptune, for Bremen; bark Carnoldi, for Liverpool; brigs Edwin Rowe, for Ciudad Bolivar; Gem and Favorita, for Barbados.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; brig Robert Dillon, for Montevideo; schrs. Augusta Muir, for San Domingo; Arnon, for St. John, N. B.; Nickerson, for Boston; A. H. Perry, for Providence; Grace, for Fall River; Elias Moore, for Norwich; William H. Bailey, for New-Haven.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Feb. 4, 1880.

The wreck of the Scotland Light-ship broke from her moorings in the north-east gale of yesterday. The tender Putnam has been sent out to replace her.

J. M. B. CLITZ,
Commodore United States Navy,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 29, lat. 30 57, lon. 78 08, brig Emily, from Belize for New-York.

Feb. 2, off Hatteras, brig Joseph Clark, from Pensacola, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Mary Fraser, (Br.,) Dexter, from Belfast, which was anchored below, came up to the City 4th.

Bark Frances, (Br.,) Rands, from Gloucester, which was anchored below, came up to the City 4th.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sld. 25th ult., Hazard, Capt. Sommes; 28th ult., Arda, latter for New-Orleans; 30th ult., Sadie, Isaky; Sunbeam, 1st inst., Fido, Jenny, latter for New-York; 2d inst., Ajax, for New-Orleans; Jeeva, Lucinda, Wellington; 3d inst., Columbia, J. J. Stroesmeyer, Mabel, Capt. Griffiths, latter for New-York; William Douglass; 4th inst., Lennatin, last two for Philadelphia.

Arr. 22d ult., Flavio, at Malta; 1st inst., Ibis, Pablin, Rosa Chichizola, Santa Margherita Ligure; 2d inst., Amon, Erwin, Fama; 3d inst., Apennino, Brier Holme, Candour, Capella, Capt. Holmes; City of Richmond, Corfu, David Malcomson, Dunrobin, Florida, Capt. Gleason; Gilroy, John Rutherford, Melancia, Oriental, R. J. Moulton, Sylphide, Tivoli, Western Belle, Capt. Frew; 4th inst., Andrew Reed, Cecchino Danovaro, Kathleen, Capt. Hoyer, latter at Dundee; Sestri.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Jan. 21, for this port, arr. off Deal on the 2d inst.

The State Line steam-ship State of Alabama, Capt. Ritchie, from New-York Jan. 22, arr. at Glasgow at 8 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, the 3d inst.

The steam-ship Abdiel, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-Orleans Jan. 15, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Rhynland, (Belg.,) Capt. Randle, from New-York Jan. 24, has arr. at Antwerp.

MOVILLE, Feb. 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Jan. 24, arr. here to-day, on her way to Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The steam-ship Istrian, (Br.,) Capt. Fitt, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

FURNITURE
UPHOLSTERY
AND
WALL PAPERS.
PARTIES ABOUT FURNISHING ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK, SUITABLE FOR HOUSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND SIZE. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
B. L. Solomon's Sons
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Cor 16th St.
Factory, - - 211 & 213 Wooster Street.

Breeding Birds.
I am now importing deep yellow, clear green, and handsome marked canaries for breeding; and also fine goldfinches for mule breeding. Breeding cages, best kind, with nest and dishes, No. 1, $2; No. 2, $2 50; No. 3, two nests, "Mormon" cages, $5. Holden's (new) "Book on Birds," 128 pages, 80 illustrations, all facts on mating, raising, care, sent post-paid for 25 cents, stamps. G. H. HOLDEN, No. 287 6th-av., near 23d-st., New-York. N. B.—Some African gray and double yellow head talking parrots. Price-list free.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM ERADICATES Rheumatism, and every corruption and infection from the blood. No. 246 Grand-st., N. Y. Pamphlets of great cures free by mail.

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